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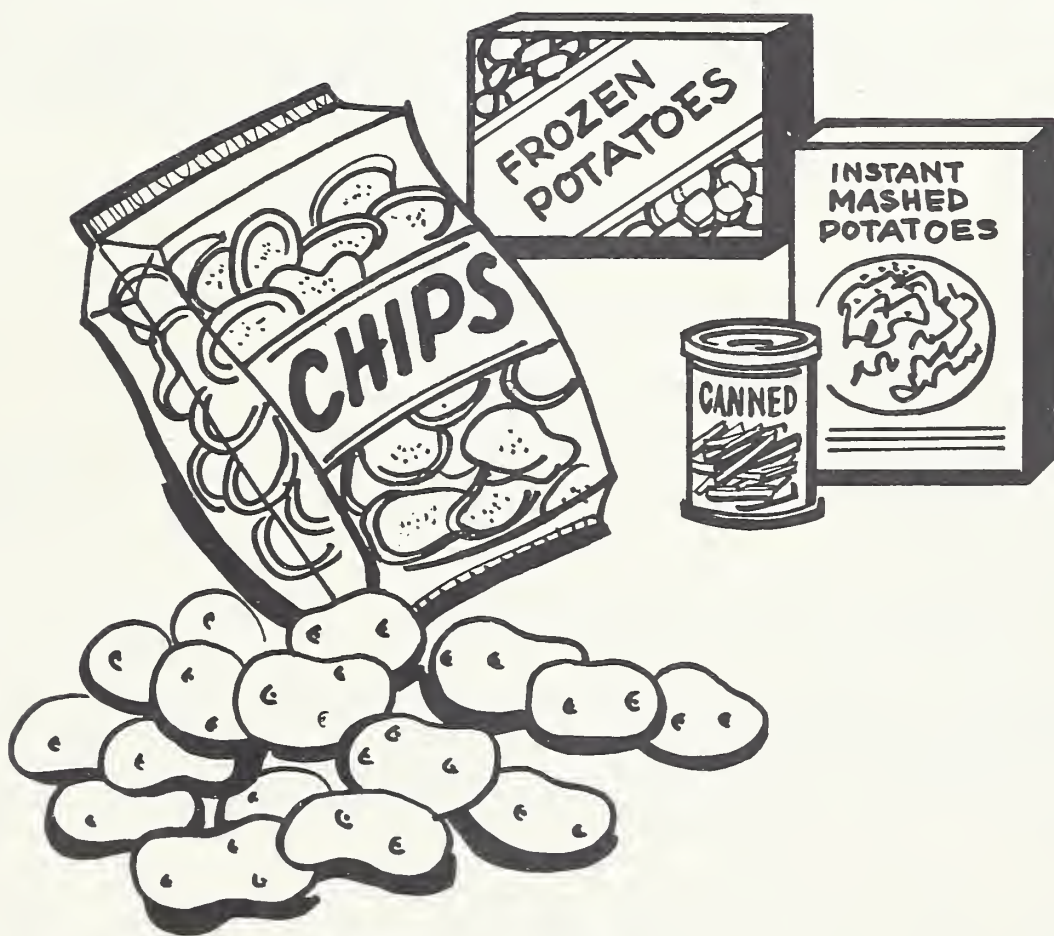
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1972 late summer and fall POTATOES

ACREAGE MARKETING GUIDES



AMG 86 • APRIL 1972

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PREFACE

Acreage-marketing guides are prepared each year for the seasonal crops of potatoes, fresh vegetables and melons, vegetables for processing, and sweet-potatoes. This guide publication focuses on late summer and fall potatoes.

USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service specialists observe and study supplies and marketings of produce throughout the year. These studies include evaluations of acreage, yield, production, price, shipments, unloads, foreign trade, shifts in geographical concentration, and competitive relationships between seasonal groups and among producing areas within the seasonal groups. Also, the potential demand for fresh table potatoes is measured against the rising market for processed food potatoes. A wide range of data are available for studies on potatoes. Included are reports issued by the Statistical Reporting Service, trade publications, and other pertinent data developed by both governmental and trade sources.

On the basis of these studies, guide recommendations have been developed for 1972 late summer and fall potatoes which, with average planting loss and average yield, will result in adequate production for consumer needs. These 1972 recommendations were reviewed by representatives of several USDA agencies who are familiar with the potato industry. Also, consumer and grower representatives were given an opportunity to express their views on the recommendations.

The final recommendations for 1972 late summer and fall potato crops are presented in this publication. In the past when acreages have been held within the levels recommended by USDA, few marketing difficulties have been encountered.

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ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES
1972 LATE SUMMER AND FALL POTATOES

APR 25 2013

I. 1972 POTATO RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1972 acreage-marketing guide recommendations for potatoes are shown on pages 4 and 5.

The total acreage recommended for 1972 potatoes--winter, spring, early summer, late summer and fall--is 1,330,575 acres, 6 percent less than the 1971 acreage. With average yields on the recommended acreages, total potato production in 1972 would be 303.5 million hundredweight compared with a 1971 output of 316.1 million hundredweight.

The total planting guide for the 1972 late summer crop is 110,885 acres, 5 percent less than in 1971. Such an acreage, with an average yield per planted acre, will result in a production of 27.9 million hundredweight, slightly more than that in 1971.

The total planting guide for the 1972 fall crop is 1,016,950 acres, 7 percent less than 1971 plantings. Such an acreage, with average yield per planted acre, will result in a production of 235.1 million hundredweight, 6 percent less than that in 1971.

The national marketing guide recommended for 1972 is 303.5 million hundredweight. This quantity is distributed among the seasonal crops on the basis of the 1969-70 average percentage of the U. S. crop that originated in the respective seasonal groups. Shown below are 1972 marketing guide recommendations and percentage relationships for the respective seasonal crops.

Season	1972 marketing guide	Percent of total
	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Winter	3,348	1.10
Spring	25,294	8.33
Early Summer	11,917	3.93
Late Summer	27,871	9.18
Fall	235,070	77.46
U. S.	303,500	100.00

For the 1972 season, USDA recommends a moderate reduction in total potato plantings so that the resulting output will more closely match market needs. The reduced supplies likely would result in a better return to growers. Potato production and utilization data for selected years follow:

Crop year	Total production	Utilization			Value of sales
	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	Food	Seed	Residual 1/	<u>Mil. dollars</u>
		- - - -	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	- - - -	
1960	257.1	203.3	22.4	31.4	456.8
1965	291.2	234.2	23.4	30	665.1
1970	325.6	259.1	24.4	42.1	641.6
1971	316.1	- - - -	Not available	- - - -	- - - -

1/ Includes quantities used for starch, flour, feed, shrinkage, waste and loss.

Table 1.--Potatoes, Late Summer and Fall Crops and Summary:
1972 Acreage Guides

Season and State	: Acreage guide 1972	:Percentage :change from: : 1971	Season and State	: Acreage guide 1972	:Percentage :change from : 1971
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Late Summer:</u>					
New York, L. I.	7,650	-10	Maine	143,840	- 1
New Jersey	11,600	0	New Hampshire	700	0
Ohio	3,200	0	Vermont	1,200	0
Indiana	990	-10	Massachusetts	4,600	0
Illinois	2,000	0	Rhode Island	5,275	- 6
Michigan	9,540	-10	Connecticut	4,700	0
Wisconsin	14,610	- 9	New York, L. I.	23,000	0
Minnesota	7,310	- 5	New York, Upstate	33,885	- 2
Nebraska	2,610	-10	Pennsylvania	33,800	- 7
Iowa	2,880	-10	8 Eastern-Fall	251,000	- 2
Maryland	640	- 9			
Virginia	810	-10	Ohio	11,260	- 4
West Virginia	4,100	0	Indiana	5,580	-10
North Carolina	870	- 3	Michigan	28,335	- 6
Colorado	12,675	- 6	Wisconsin	35,010	- 4
New Mexico	2,600	0	Minnesota	86,910	- 9
Washington	20,000	0	North Dakota	111,615	- 9
California	6,800	0	South Dakota	7,380	-10
Total	110,885	- 5	Nebraska	6,970	- 3
			8 Central-Fall	293,060	- 8
			Montana	7,765	- 3
			Idaho-10 S.W. Co.	29,700	-10
			Idaho-Other Co.	268,070	- 9
			Wyoming	3,525	- 7
			Colorado	31,000	0
			Utah	5,900	0
			Washington	52,200	-10
			Oregon-Malheur	16,650	-10
			Oregon-Other Co.	30,355	- 1
			California	27,725	- 5
			8 Western-Fall	472,890	- 8
			Total Fall	1,016,950	- 7
			Total Winter	18,000	0
			Total Spring	108,430	- 3
			Total Summer	187,195	- 4
			Total Fall	1,016,950	- 7
			U. S.	1,330,575	- 6

Table 2.--Potatoes, Late Summer and Fall Crops and Summary:
1972 Marketing Guides

Season and State	:	Marketing guide 1972 1/ 1,000 cwt.	:	Season and State	:	Marketing guide 1972 1/ 1,000 cwt.
<u>Late Summer:</u>				<u>Fall:</u>		
New York, Long Island	:	1,989	:	Maine	:	35,385
New Jersey	:	2,946	:	New Hampshire	:	168
Ohio	:	614	:	Vermont	:	252
Indiana	:	184	:	Massachusetts	:	957
Illinois	:	330	:	Rhode Island	:	1,282
Michigan	:	1,870	:	Connecticut	:	1,081
Wisconsin	:	3,360	:	New York, Long Island	:	6,095
Minnesota	:	1,805	:	New York, Upstate	:	8,132
Nebraska	:	399	:	Pennsylvania	:	7,774
Iowa	:	559	:	8 Eastern-Fall	:	61,126
Maryland	:	93	:		:	
Virginia	:	69	:	Ohio	:	2,263
West Virginia	:	307	:	Indiana	:	1,484
North Carolina	:	113	:	Michigan	:	6,744
Colorado	:	2,991	:	Wisconsin	:	8,962
New Mexico	:	536	:	Minnesota	:	12,689
Washington	:	7,360	:	North Dakota	:	16,519
California	:	2,346	:	South Dakota	:	871
Total Late Summer	:	27,871	:	Nebraska	:	1,757
	:		:	8 Central-Fall	:	51,289
	:		:		:	
	:		:	Montana	:	1,367
	:		:	Idaho - 10 S. W. Co.	:	9,207
	:		:	Idaho - Other Co.	:	59,244
	:		:	Wyoming	:	610
	:		:	Colorado	:	7,626
	:		:	Utah	:	1,003
	:		:	Washington	:	21,924
	:		:	Oregon-Malheur Co.	:	4,912
	:		:	Oregon-Other Co.	:	8,500
	:		:	California	:	8,262
	:		:	8 Western-Fall	:	122,655
	:		:		:	
	:		:	Total Fall	:	235,070
	:		:		:	
	:		:	Total Winter	:	3,348
	:		:	Total Spring	:	25,294
	:		:	Total Summer	:	39,788
	:		:	Total Fall	:	235,070
	:		:		:	
	:		:	U. S.	:	303,500

1/ Computed: Product of acreage guide for 1972 multiplied by average yield per planted acre.

II. POTATO SUMMARY

The U. S. total potato acreage has been holding on a level plane, average yield per acre has increased (a gain of 16 percent in the last decade), and total production reached successive all-time highs in 1966, 1969 and 1970. The 1971 production is indicated at 316.1 million hundredweight, 3 percent less than the 1970 record of 325.6 million.

During the past decade, the fall group States have accounted for an increasing share of the U. S. total potato acreage. Fall plantings in 1971 of 1,089,000 acres were 77 percent of the U. S. total. Comparable fall plantings in 1961 were 1,058,100 acres or 70 percent of the U. S. total. Also, in 1971 the fall group accounted for 79.0 percent of U. S. total production compared with 69.7 percent in 1961.

Total sales of 1970 crop potatoes were the highest on record. Sales totaled 291.5 million hundredweight compared with the prior record of 279.2 million in 1969. In recent years, approximately 90 percent of the potato crop has been sold. The remainder is used on farms for food, livestock feed, seed, or otherwise accounted for as shrinkage and loss.

The 1966-70 average price received by farmers for potatoes was \$2.11 per hundredweight; the recent 10-year average was \$2.14. In the past decade, the value of potato sales ranged from \$354 million in 1961 to \$765 million in 1964. The value of 1970 crop sales was \$642 million, 3 percent more than the \$622 million reported for 1969 crop sales.

Historically, annual average farm prices respond inversely to changes in production; "short crops" resulted in a much higher total return than "large crops." In recent seasons, however, total production has held within a narrow range with a substantial percentage of the crop grown under pre-season contracts. These factors have tended to reduce the response in potato prices to changes in seasonal supply. Also, large inventories of frozen and dehydrated potatoes have had an impact on grower prices for tablestock potatoes.

Fall potato production in 1971 was estimated at 249.9 million hundredweight, 1 percent less than the record 252.8 million in 1970. The decrease, however, was confined to the western region. Production in the East, at 62.9 million hundredweight was about the same. In the central region, however, it was 56.3 million hundredweight, 8 percent more. The excessive total output resulted in a 1971/72 fall and early winter average price of about \$1.82 per hundredweight, which was well below U. S. parity.

As storage stocks undergo gradual depletion during the late winter and early spring, some improvement is expected in the potato market. Prospective 1972 spring potato plantings are moderately less than the USDA guide recommendation, and production should be in line with market needs. If so, this would aid in the clean-up of storage potatoes.

The 1972/73 outlook for food potatoes is for a slowly growing total market. Per capita use should closely match the 1971 estimate of 121 pounds. A continued shift in consumer demand to processed products, particularly chips, frozen and dehydrated items, will result in further changes in competitive positions in the potato industry. Those areas with well established processing plants will have a competitive marketing advantage relative to those areas without such outlets.

Through the mid-1970's, total potato supplies will likely continue relatively heavy compared with market needs. There will be little year-to-year change in total plantings as growers in the major producing States strive to maintain their competitive positions. A slightly rising trend in yields, particularly as marginal acreage is retired, and other improvements in production efficiency will contribute to an irregular uptrend in total production.

III. LATE SUMMER POTATOES

The substantial decrease in late summer potato acreage during the past decade coincided quite closely with an uptrend in average yield per acre. Consequently, late summer potato production continues to fluctuate within a relatively narrow range (Figure 1).

Although late summer potato production originates in a total of 18 States, extending from New Jersey and Long Island, New York in the East to Washington and California in the West, production is concentrated in relatively few States. In 1971, four leading States in production accounted for about three-fifths of the total output. The four States followed by the percent of the crop originating in each State were: Washington (26 percent), Wisconsin (13 percent), Colorado (12 percent), and New Jersey (10 percent). Other important sources for late summer supplies include Long Island, New York, Michigan, and Minnesota.

The late summer potato crop is marketed primarily for fresh table use, although substantial quantities are utilized by chippers. Also, a large volume of Washington's potatoes is used by local processors.

The disposition of a typical late summer crop includes 92 percent "sold," 5 percent accounted for on-farm feed, shrinkage, and loss, 1 percent used for seed, and slightly more than 1 percent for food in potato-farm households.

Late summer potato production in 1971 was moderately less than that of a year earlier. Dry weather in several eastern and midwestern States during July slowed crop development and checked yield prospects. As a result, harvest in these areas was not active until early August, somewhat later than usual. At that time, substantial marketings continued from early summer crops, particularly those in Texas, Virginia, and California. Also, in mid-August, shipments of Washington potatoes to fresh markets lagged behind the year-earlier total, although combined movement to dehydrators and freezers was ahead of that a year earlier.

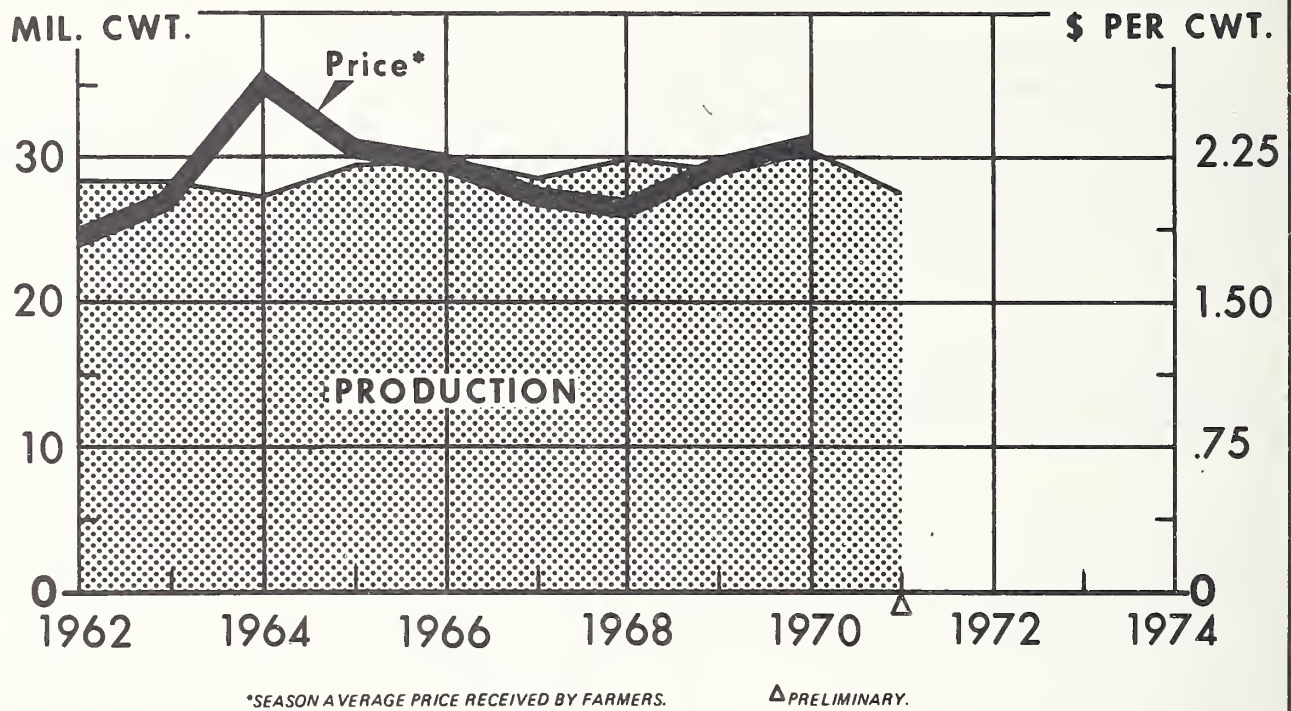
Market tone for late summer potatoes is closely interrelated with the progress of crops in competitive early summer and fall producing States. The extent of the overlap of early summer shipments in relation to the timing of the late summer harvest in major producing areas exerts considerable influence on prices received by growers. In addition, prices affect the rate at which late summer supplies are marketed and consequently the volume shipped in competition with volume from the fall crop.

During the 1971 summer, market conditions coupled with adverse weather in several areas slowed marketings from most late summer producing States. This general delay resulted in a larger than usual share of the crop being marketed during the fall and winter. Through September 1971, cumulative shipments from New Jersey were nearly a fourth less than those of a year earlier. Also, fresh market shipments from Wisconsin, Colorado and Washington lagged far behind comparable totals in 1970. Volume from Long Island, however, was approximately equal to that in the prior season.

Due largely to the bunching in harvests, grower prices were at depressed levels during the 1971 late summer and early fall. In July 1971, prices received by growers averaged \$2.42 per hundredweight, close to a third less than the \$3.26 per hundredweight reported in July 1970. The average price in August was \$2.27, and in September it was \$2.08.

In view of the relatively static market demand for fresh table potatoes and the increase in inventories of processed potatoes, a moderate decrease in 1972 late summer plantings should result in improved market balance. Additional details on late summer potatoes are shown in Table 3.

LATE SUMMER POTATOES PRODUCTION AND PRICE

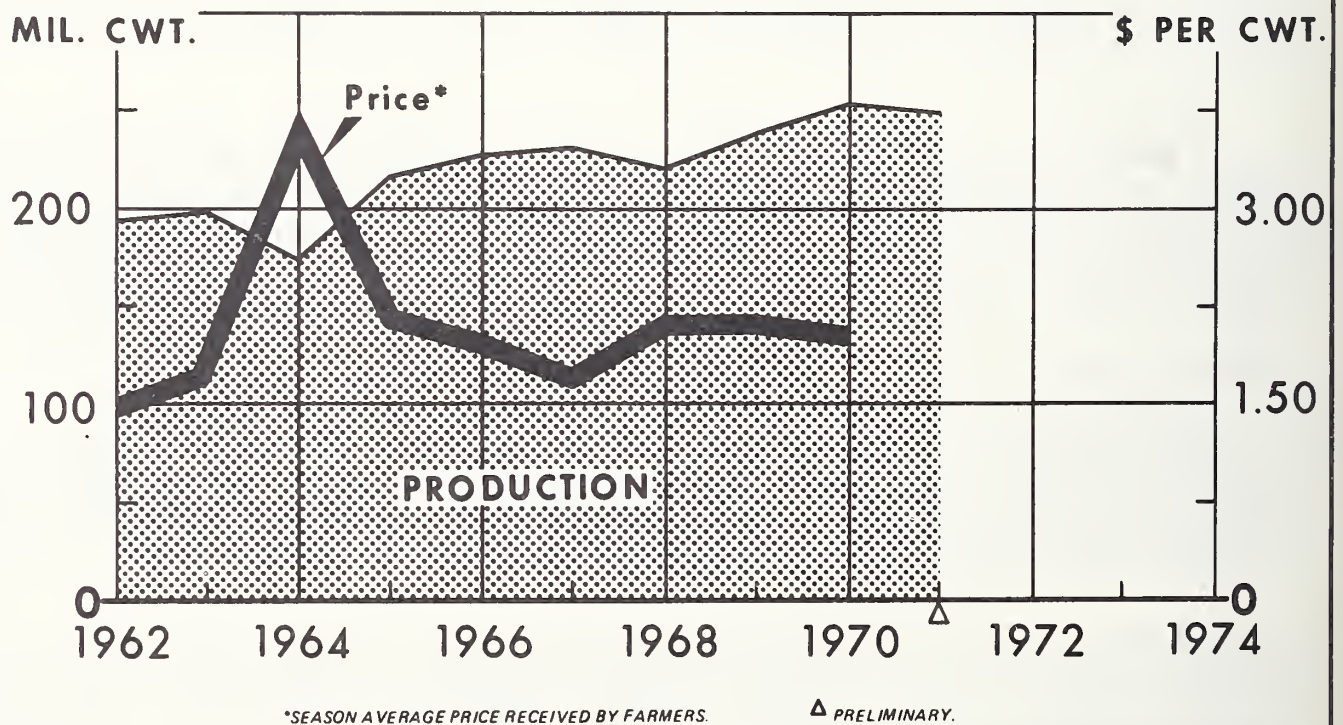


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NEG. C&MS 536-72 (3) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 1

FALL POTATOES PRODUCTION AND PRICE



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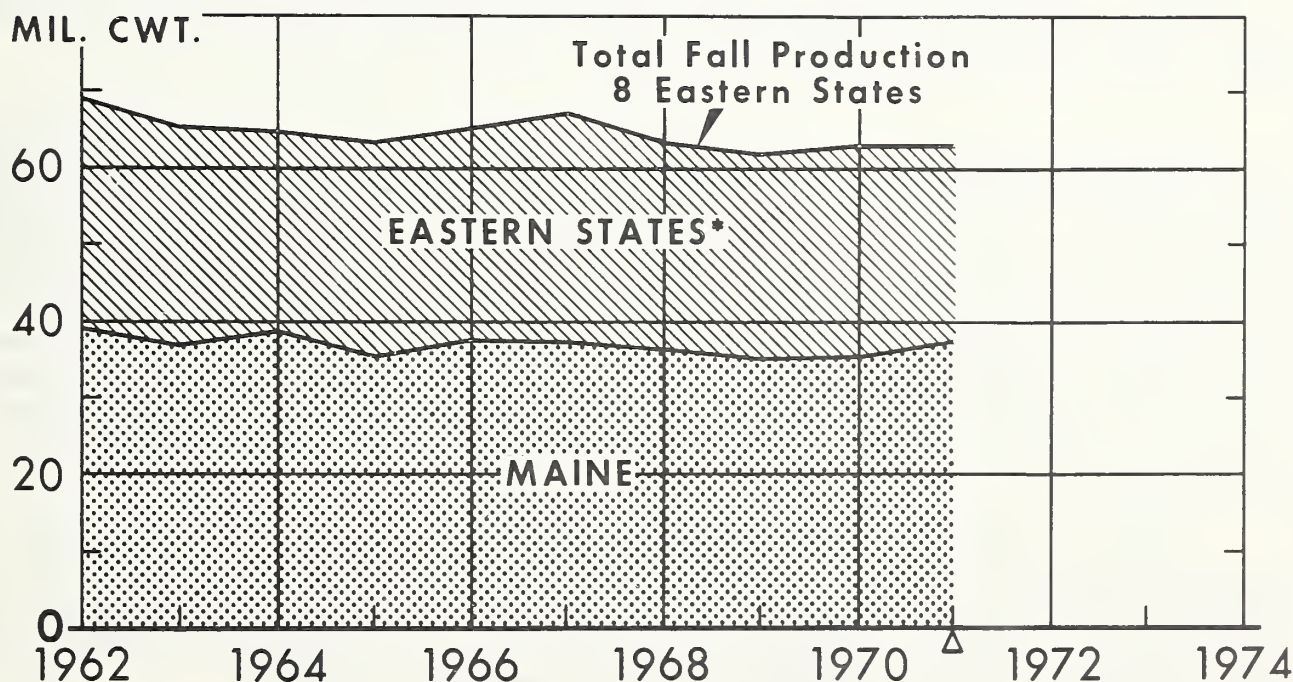
Figure 2

Table 3.--Potatoes, Late Summer Crop: Selected data for groups of States, 1969-71

Group		Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Farm price	Value of production
		Planted	Harvested				
		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars per cwt.	1,000 dollars
Eastern:	1971	20.1	19.5	241	4,705	N. A.	N. A.
	1970	19.8	19.8	263	5,209	2.44	12,727
	1969	20.4	20.0	254	5,070	2.28	11,541
Central:	1971	46.7	45.2	202	9,128	N. A.	N. A.
	1970	47.2	45.8	220	10,096	2.57	25,991
	1969	47.1	45.0	210	9,446	2.57	24,242
Western:	1971	42.9	42.2	314	13,239	N. A.	N. A.
	1970	49.8	49.1	295	14,480	2.14	30,951
	1969	45.3	44.4	313	13,910	1.91	26,621
Other:	1971	6.6	6.4	86	549	N. A.	N. A.
	1970	7.1	7.1	86	614	3.00	1,841
	1969	7.5	7.5	92	692	2.77	1,916
All:	1971	116.3	113.3	244	27,621	N. A.	N. A.
	1970	123.9	121.8	250	30,399	2.35	71,510
	1969	120.3	116.9	249	29,118	2.19	64,320

N. A. - Not available. Note: Eastern includes Long Island, N. Y. and N. J.; Central includes Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn., Iowa, and Nebr.; Western includes Colo., N. Mex., Wash., and Calif.; Other includes Md., Va., W. Va., and N. C.

POTATO PRODUCTION EASTERN FALL CROP



*INCLUDES NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, AND PENNSYLVANIA.

△ PRELIMINARY.

IV. FALL POTATOES

Fall potato production in 1971 was only slightly less than the record output of a year earlier. Although less than in 1970, the total acreage continued to hold within a relatively narrow range as it has since 1965. And yield per acre, which is trending upward, attained a record average of 235 hundredweight in 1971.

The regional distribution of the 1971 fall crop was much the same as in other recent years. Slightly more than half the total output originated in the eight western producing States, with Idaho, Washington and Oregon the principal sources. Production in the central group of States accounted for 23 percent, and about a fourth of the total was produced in the East. Maine continued as the main source for the eastern fall crop. Minnesota and North Dakota dominate in the central region.

Although long varieties continued to increase in importance in several States, including Maine, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, round varieties are predominant throughout the eastern and central regions. Varieties grown in the western States consist primarily of long types, principally the Russet Burbank. Other varieties of importance include Norgold and White Rose. Also, a significant volume of round reds is harvested in Colorado.

Potatoes produced in eastern and central States are sold chiefly in table, seed, and chip outlets. In addition, substantial quantities of potatoes in Maine, Michigan, the Red River Valley, Idaho, Washington and Oregon are utilized by food processors. In Maine, approximately 35 percent of the 1970 crop was utilized by local plants manufacturing frozen potato products and nearly 7 percent was converted into starch.

Local food processors utilized close to 60 percent of the 1968, 1969, and 1970 potato crops in Idaho. Use for processing accounted for almost three-fourths of Washington's 1970 crop, a substantially higher rate than in the previous season when it accounted for about two-thirds of production. Through early 1972, the volume of Washington potatoes processed was about the same as in the year earlier period. Despite the increased importance of food processing outlets, western growers continue to supply large quantities of potatoes to fresh table markets, as well as seed and chip outlets.

Potato starch plants are located in Maine, the Red River Valley, Colorado, Idaho, and Washington. These plants provide an outlet for "pick-outs" and other low quality stocks.

In recent years, fall potato production has generally exceeded market needs, and grower prices have frequently been depressed. The relatively large 1971 fall crop was no exception, although the impact varied considerably among areas. In the East, fall production was about equal to that of a year earlier, and total western output was moderately less, with substantial reductions in Colorado, Washington, and Oregon. The 1971 Red River Valley crop, however, was record large, and total production in the central region was 8 percent more than that in 1970 and far in excess of market needs. Russet prices in the West responded favorably to the decrease in supply, but round red and round white prices were under pressure. The 1971/72 farm prices in the Red River Valley have been low.

Although prices for fresh table potatoes continue to fluctuate widely, relatively large quantities are now sold to processors under contracts which specify prices and other terms. As a result, the weighted average prices received by growers for fall potatoes in recent seasons have held within a narrow range; the 1965-70 average was \$2.00 per hundredweight.

IV. FALL POTATOES (continued)

From October 1971 through February 1972, monthly average prices received by farmers for potatoes held within a narrow range at levels slightly below those of a year earlier. In the current season, prices ranged from \$1.77 per hundredweight in November to \$1.93 in January. The comparable range in 1970/71 was \$1.91 to \$1.97.

Disappearance of 1971 fall crop storage potatoes from time of harvest to March 1, 1972 was 153.9 million hundredweight, slightly less than the record high 156.1 million from the 1970 crop in the comparable period last season. Rail and truck unloads in principal cities indicated that through March 1, 1972 the movement of fall potatoes to fresh market outlets and chippers was less than that of a year earlier. With the exception of chips, however, more potatoes have been used for food processing this season.

On March 1, 1972 total storage stocks were 96.0 million hundredweight, only slightly less than the record 96.6 million estimated as of March 1, 1971. A substantial increase in the central group of States contrasted with significantly fewer holdings in the West. The record-large stocks of 19.6 million hundredweight in the eight central States exceeded those of a year earlier by almost 16 percent. At the same time, stocks in the West amounted to 50.7 million hundredweight, 8 percent less than the volume remaining on March 1, 1971. Total stocks in the East were 25.8 million hundredweight, 4 percent more than 1971 holdings of 24.8 million.

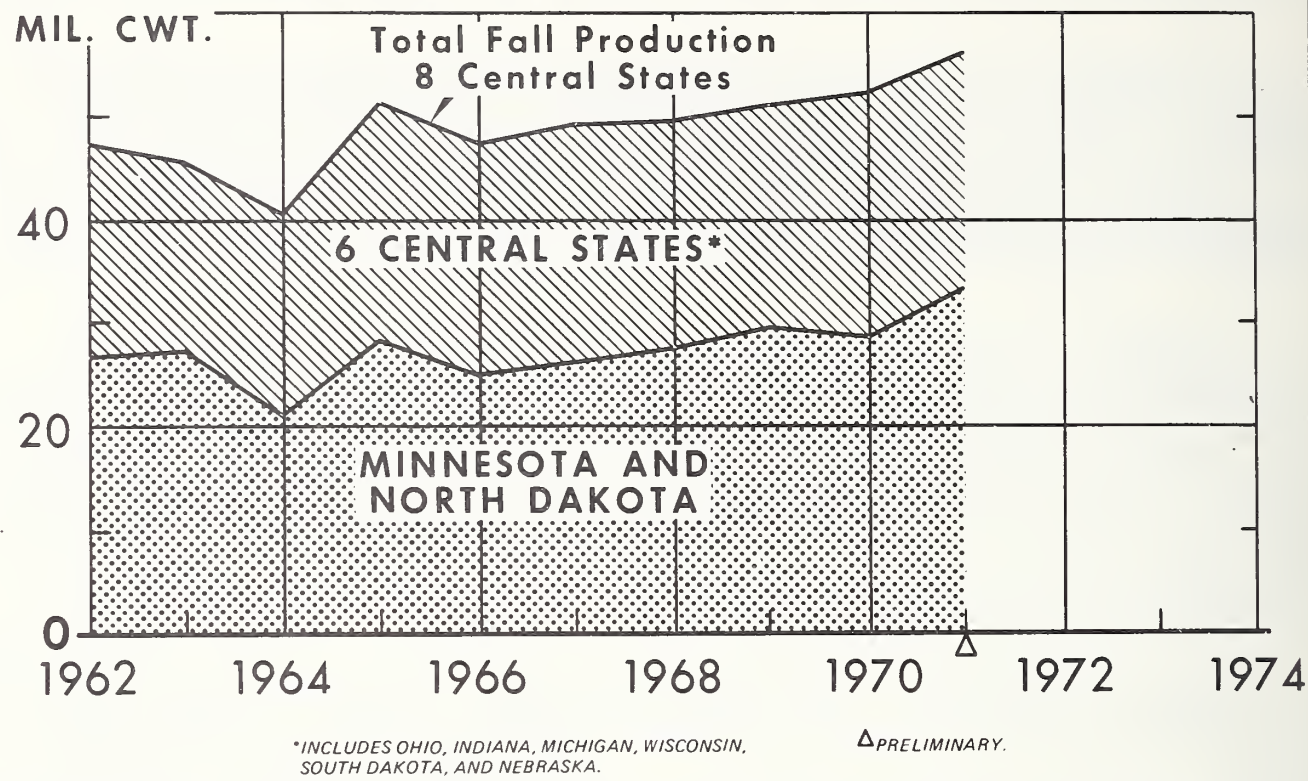
In the early spring of 1972, disappearance of storage potatoes is expected to continue at a high rate. The combined movement of storage potatoes into fresh market and processing outlets will likely approximate the year-earlier volume. And seed use will increase to a seasonal peak. Indicated plantings of 1972 spring potatoes are less than those in 1971. And the 1972 spring output is expected to be in close balance with needs. Data on the fall crop are shown in Figures 2 through 5 and in Table 4 below. Figures 8 through 23 show data for selected fall States.

Table 4.--Potatoes, Fall Crop: Selected data, 1969-71 crops

Fall crop; region	Acreage		Yield	Production	Farm	Value
	: Planted	:harvested			: price	: of sales
	1,000	1,000		Million	Dollars	Million
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>per cwt.</u>	<u>dollars</u>
8 Eastern States:						
1971	256.0	254.8	247	62.9	N. A.	N. A.
1970	263.7	258.6	243	62.9	2.29	127.3
1969	277.6	271.0	229	62.0	2.53	137.6
8 Central States:						
1971	318.8	306.7	183	56.3	N. A.	N. A.
1970	314.8	301.3	173	52.2	1.98	89.7
1969	314.3	298.2	172	51.2	1.99	90.4
8 Western States:						
1971	514.2	502.8	260	130.7	N. A.	N. A.
1970	532.0	527.0	261	137.7	1.82	221.1
1969	510.9	501.7	250	125.3	2.00	220.0
U. S. Fall Crop:						
1971	1,089.0	1,064.3	235	249.9	N. A.	N. A.
1970	1,110.5	1,086.9	233	252.8	1.97	438.1
1969	1,102.8	1,070.9	223	238.5	2.14	* 448.1

N. A. - Not available. * Does not tally due to rounding.

POTATO PRODUCTION CENTRAL FALL CROP



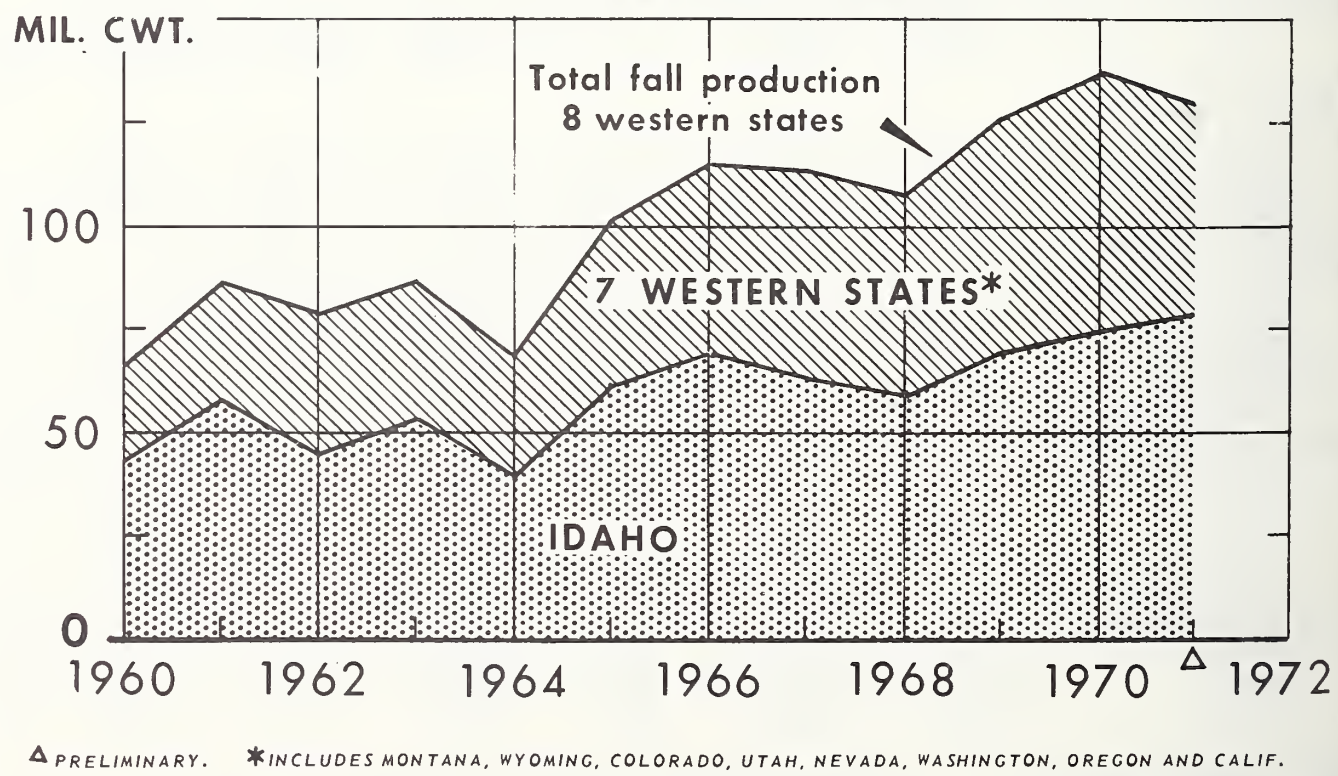
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NEG. C&MS 539-72 (3)

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Figure 4

POTATO PRODUCTION WESTERN FALL CROP



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NEG. C&MS 424-72 (3)

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Figure 5

V. SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER POTATOES

The total spring potato acreage in 1971 was only slightly more than the record-low in 1970, and early summer plantings were the smallest in several decades. During the 1971 season, adverse weather held down yields in several principal spring and early summer States. The 1971 total spring potato production was 23.6 million hundredweight, 9 percent less than the 1970 output. Early summer potato production in 1971, at 11.8 million hundredweight, ranked among the smallest in recent years. Selected data on spring and early summer potatoes are shown in Table 8. Figures 6 and 7 depict production trends in these two seasonal groups of States.

Spring potato producing areas account for about 8 percent of the U. S. total crop. In 1971, nearly three-fifths of the spring tonnage originated in California. Florida ranked second with 14 percent, and Arizona and North Carolina followed with 12 and 7 percent, respectively.

In recent years, approximately 4 percent of the U. S. total potato crop originated in the early summer group of States. In 1971, Virginia continued as the leading source for early summer potatoes with 36 percent of the seasonal total. Texas was second in importance, accounting for nearly a fourth. Delaware ranked third with 12 percent. Alabama was the source for about 7 percent of 1971 early summer production.

Although total spring potato marketings were moderate, fresh shipments from northern storage areas continued heavy well into the late spring. In addition, the inventory of frozen potato products was at a record level. As a result, prices received for spring potatoes ranged from low to moderate in most areas. Principal exceptions included southern Alabama and the Hastings area of Florida. In these two latter areas, prices averaged quite high because of strong demand from chip manufacturers.

In 1972, spring potato growers are recommended to plant a total acreage 3 percent less than in 1971. Acreage guide recommendations in individual States range from no change compared with 1971 to 5 percent less. With an average yield from such acreages, total spring potato production in 1972 will be slightly more than that in 1971. Market needs for potatoes in fresh market outlets in 1972 are expected to show little change compared with 1971. The use of potatoes for chipping, however, should at least match that of a year earlier. At the same time, the use of potatoes for frozen french fries and other processed products will account for an increasing share of the total market. Inventories of frozen potatoes in early 1972 may exceed those of a year earlier.

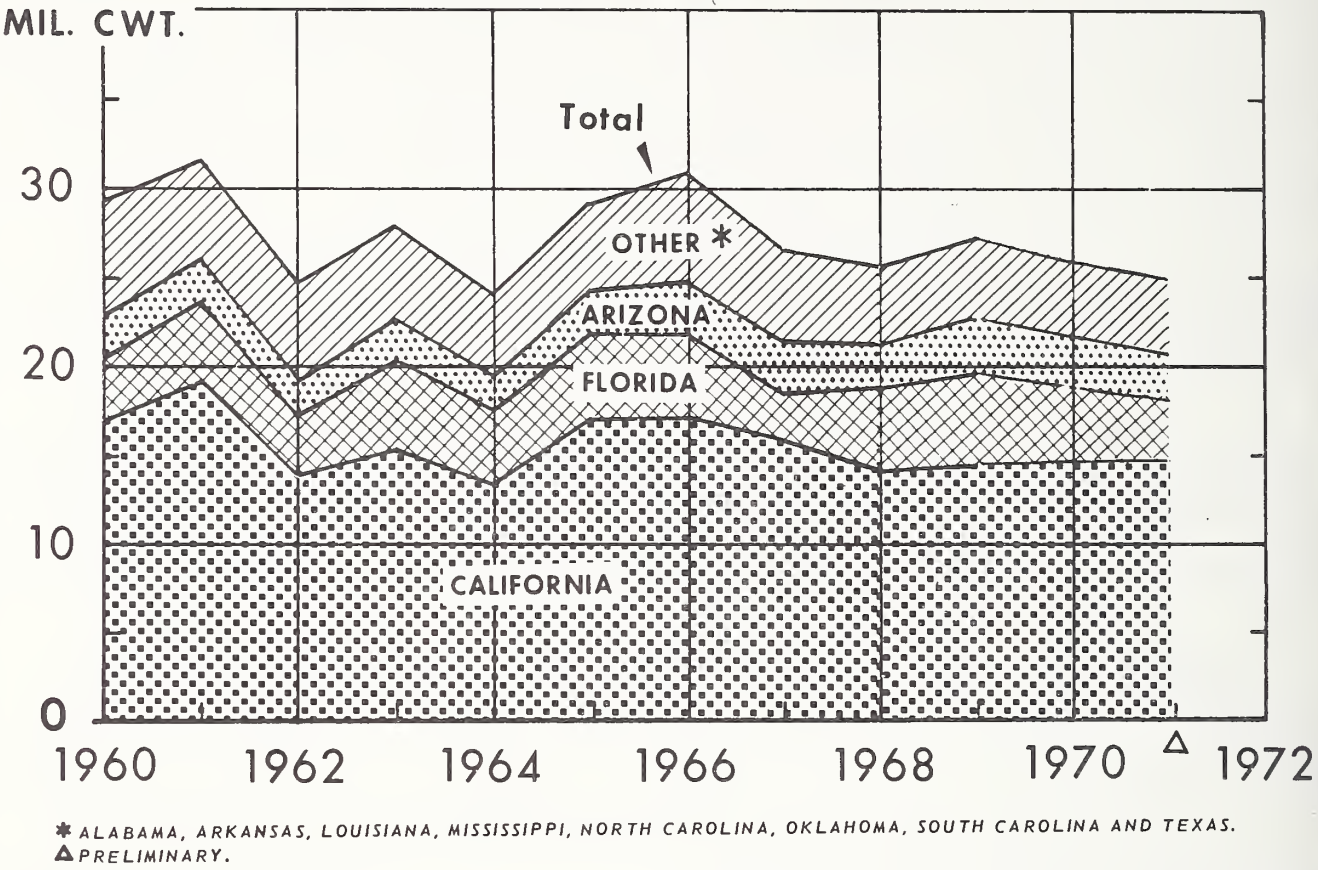
In 1971, a heavier than usual bunching in supplies from mid-June through mid-July intensified marketing problems for early summer potato growers. The large volume of California spring potatoes marketed during the early summer season kept prices under pressure through early July. In addition, active marketing of North Carolina potatoes in late June coincided, as is usual, with volume shipments moving from the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Prices received for early summer potatoes respond to a range of marketing influences. These include magnitude of the overlap from late spring shipments, quantities available in early summer producing areas, and timing and volume of initial shipments in late summer areas.

During the 1971 summer, potato prices averaged considerably below those in the corresponding 1970 period. The U. S. June-August average farm price was \$2.26 per hundredweight compared with \$3.02 a year earlier. Farm prices ranged from about \$1.95 for California spring supplies to \$4.40 for Texas early summer marketings.

In 1972, the total early summer acreage guide recommendation is 76,310 acres, 3 percent less than the 1971 plantings of 79,000 acres. Such an acreage, with normal abandonment and average yield by States, will result in a 1972 production of 11.9 million hundredweight, about equal to the 1971 output.

SPRING POTATO PRODUCTION

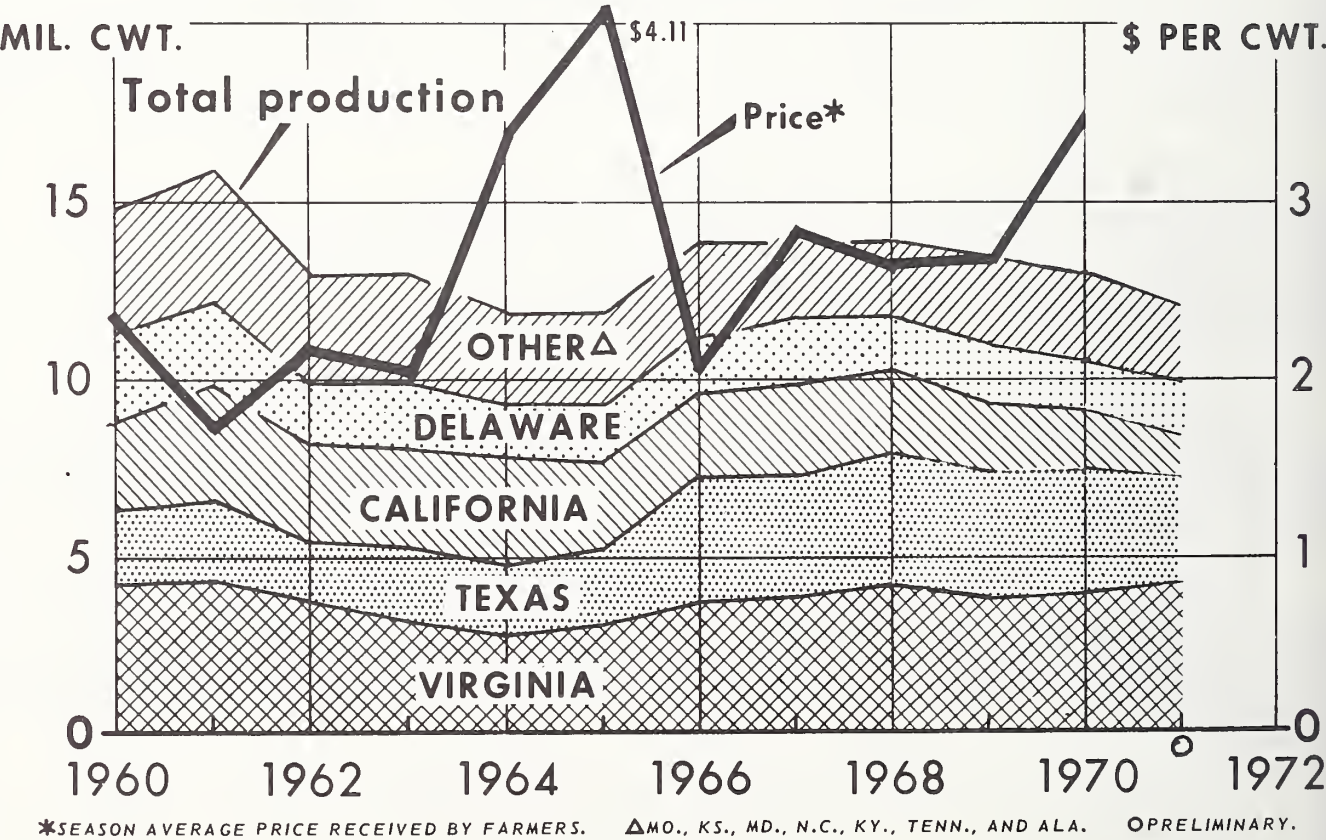


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NEG. C&MS 100 - 71 (10) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 6

EARLY SUMMER POTATO SOURCES



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NEG. C&MS 364 - 71 (10) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 7

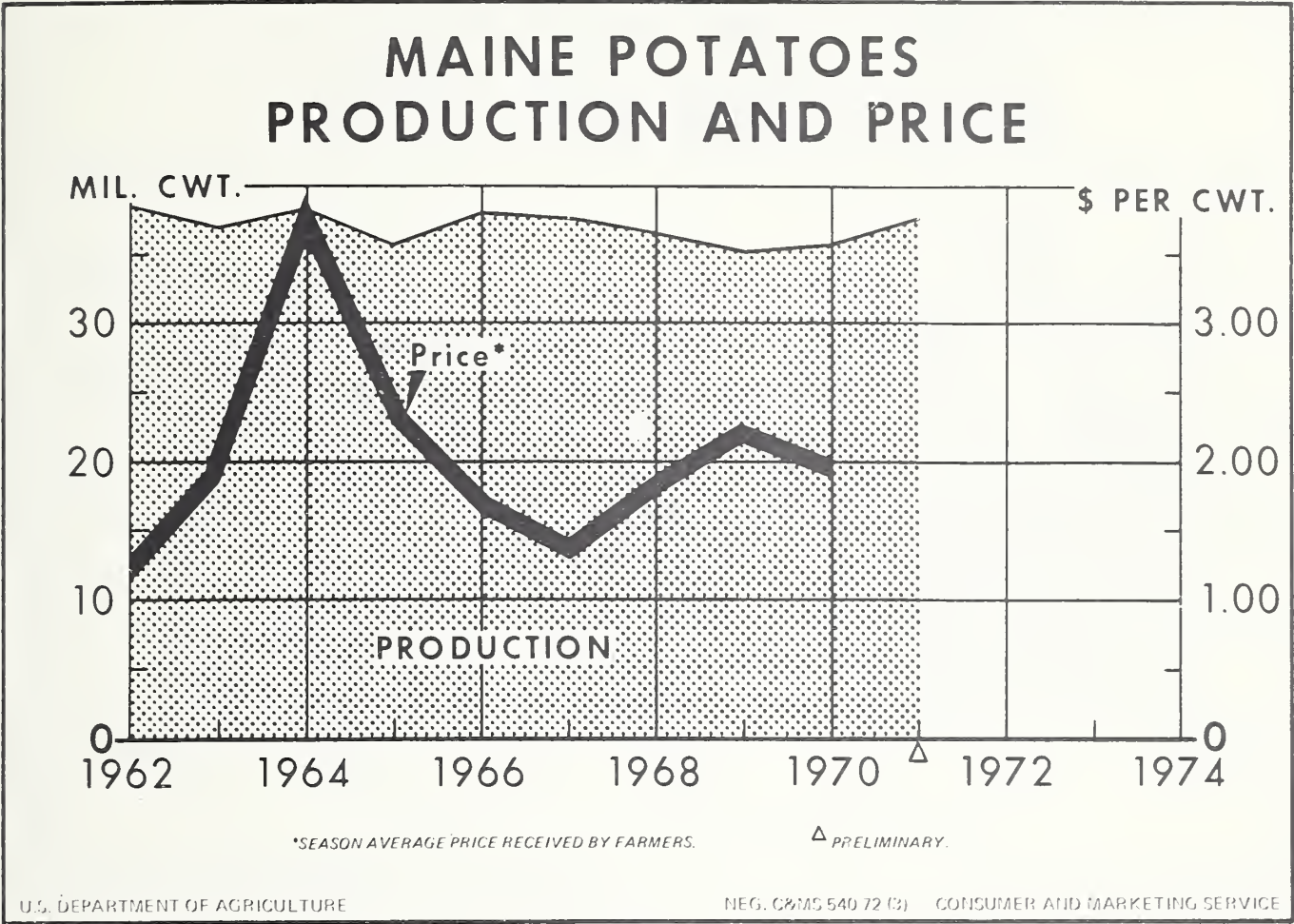


Figure 8

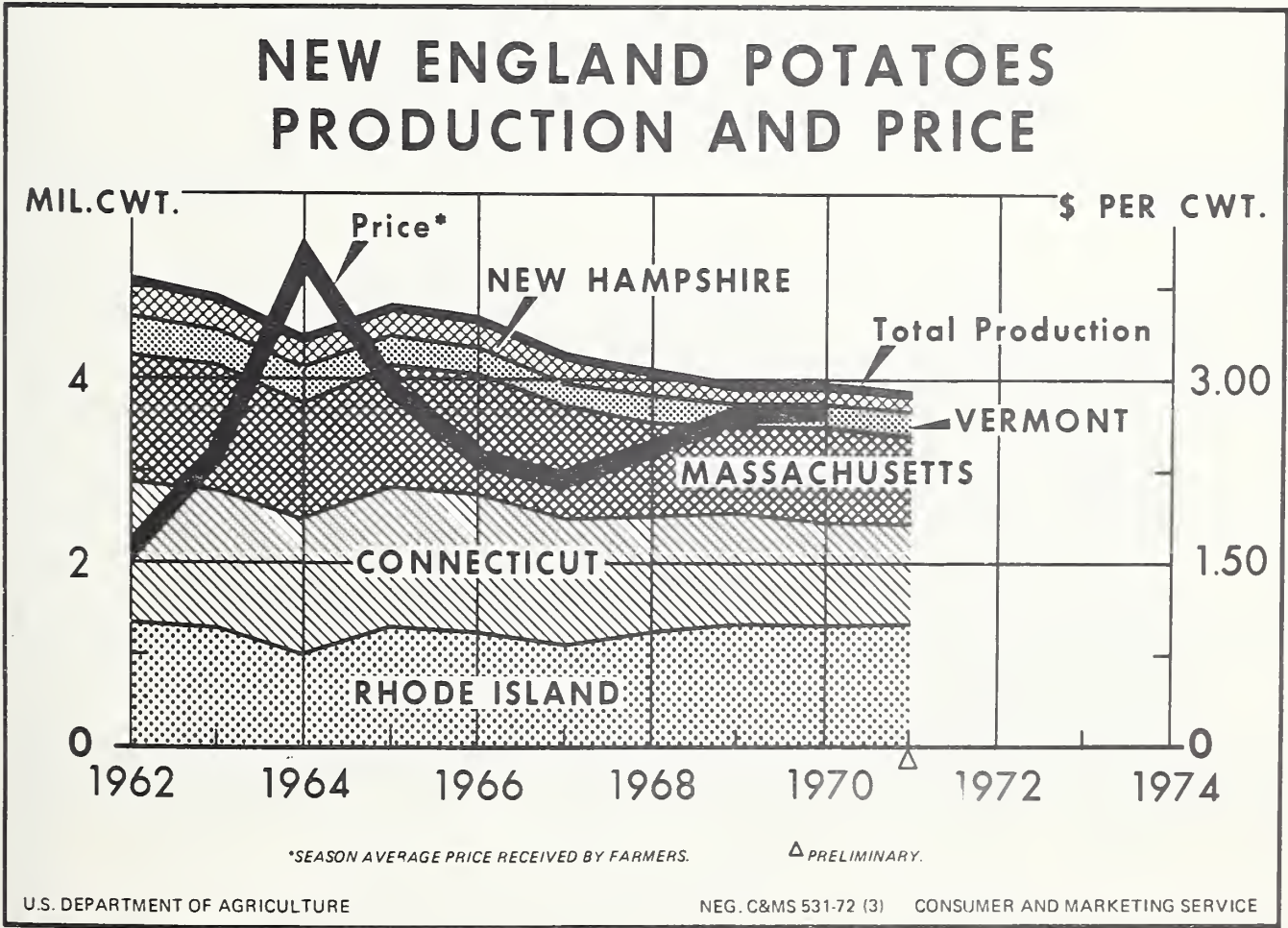
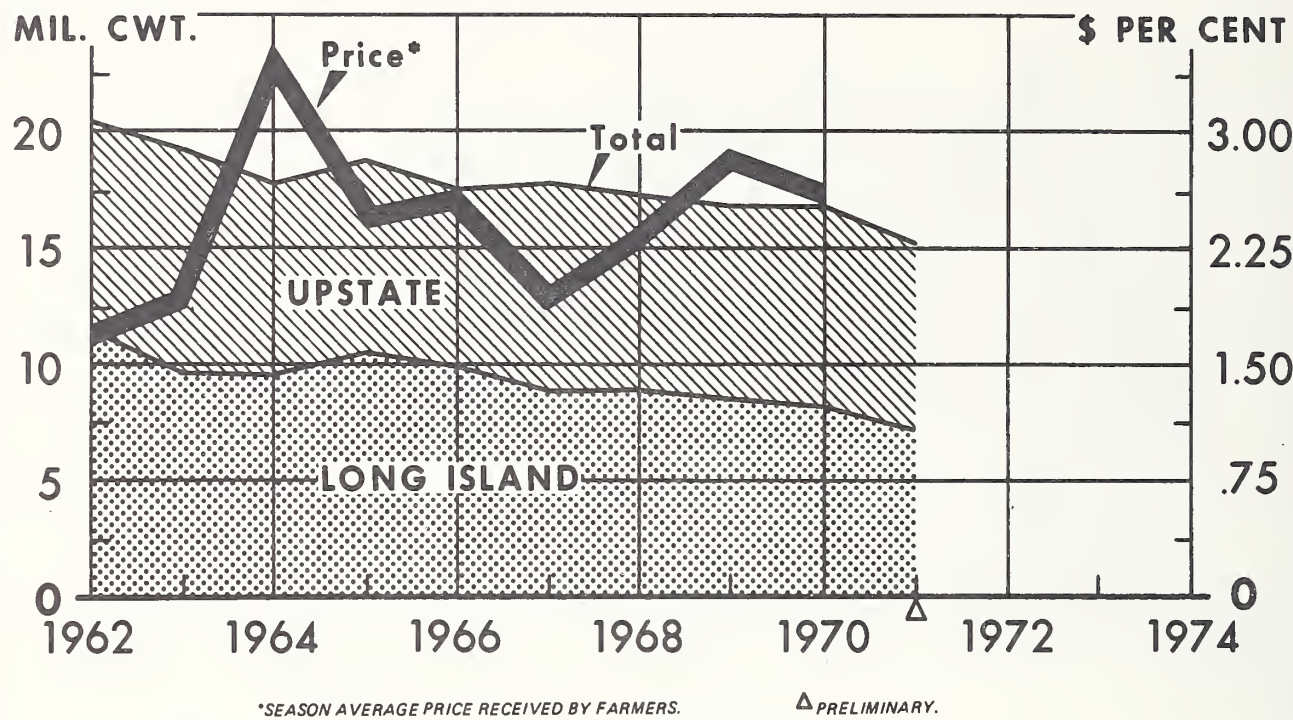


Figure 9

NEW YORK POTATOES PRODUCTION AND PRICE



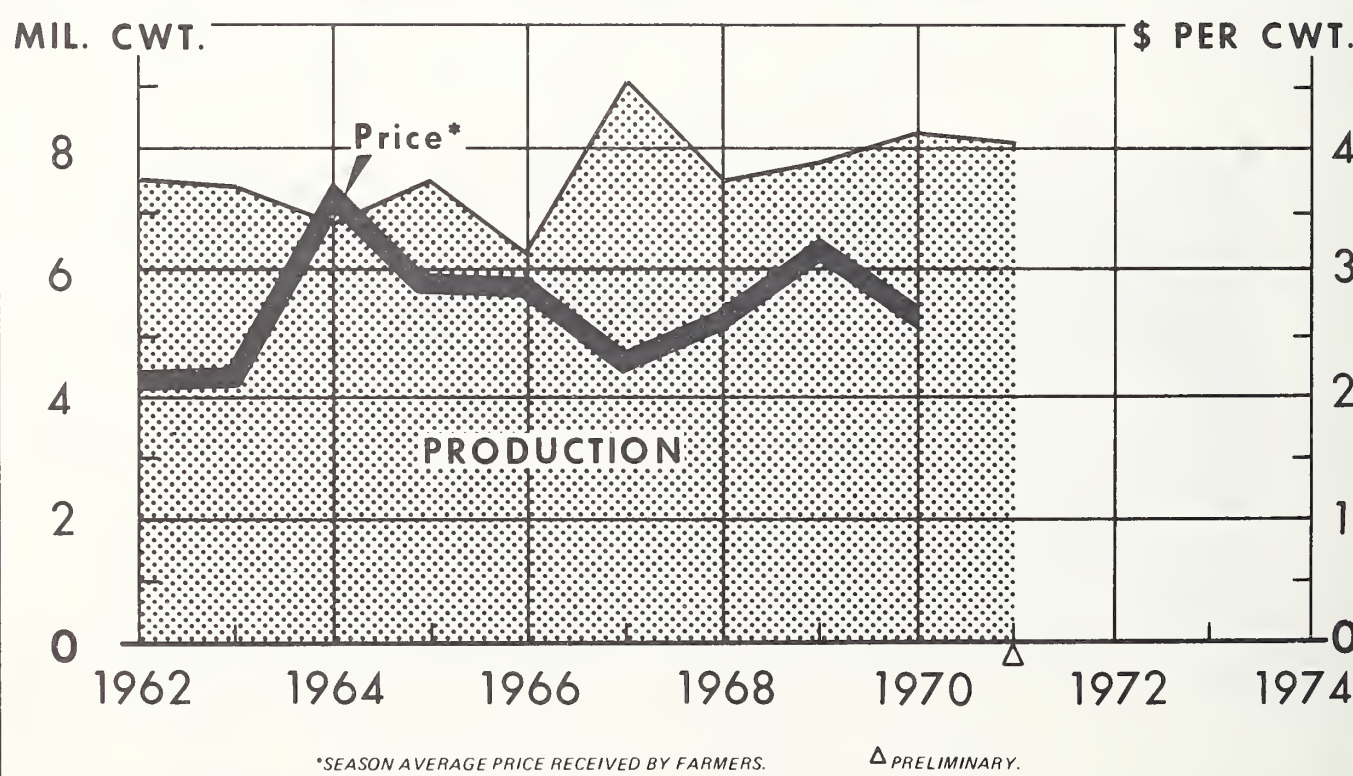
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 528-72 (3)

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 10

PENNSYLVANIA POTATOES PRODUCTION AND PRICE



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 533-72 (3)

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 11

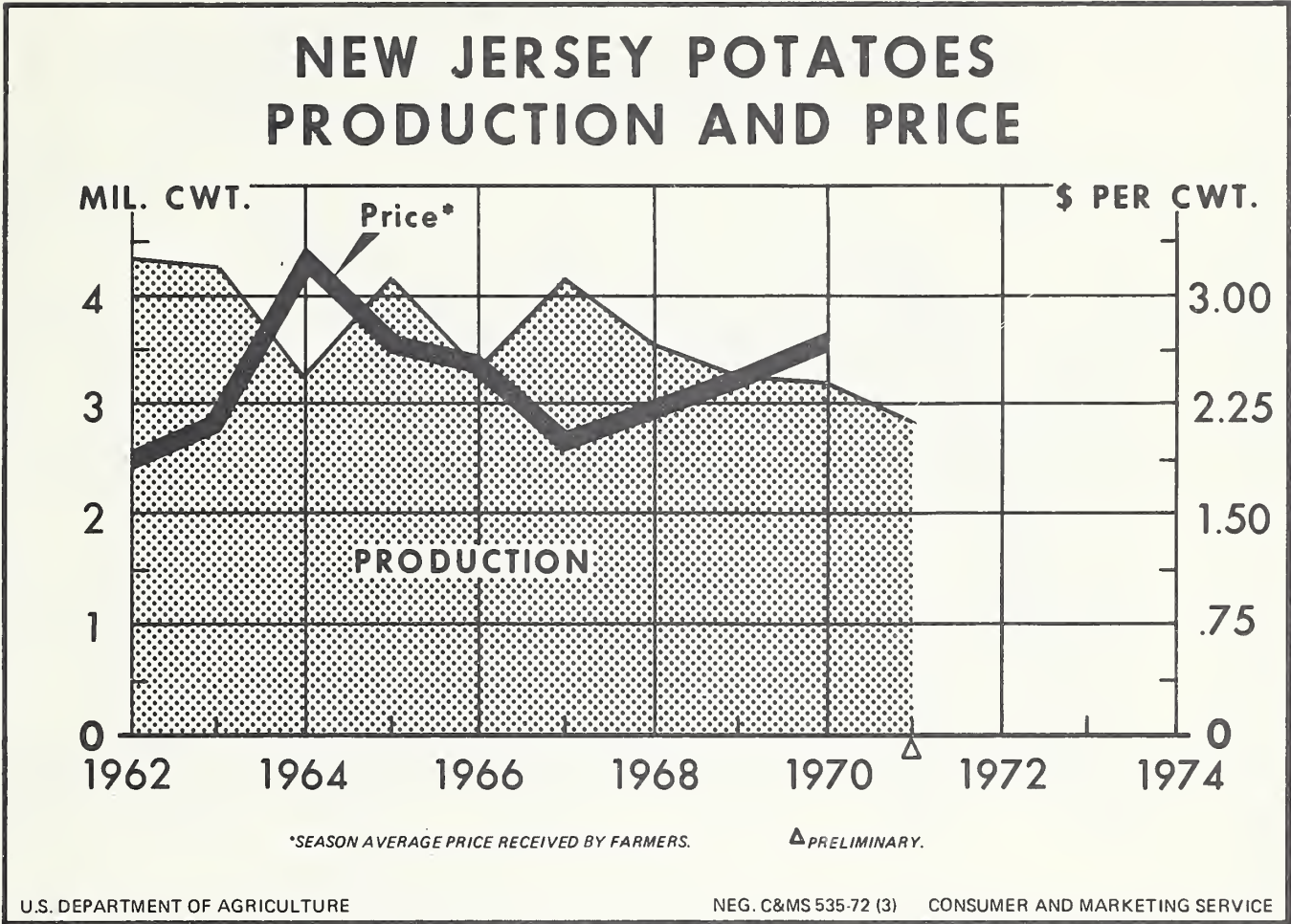


Figure 12

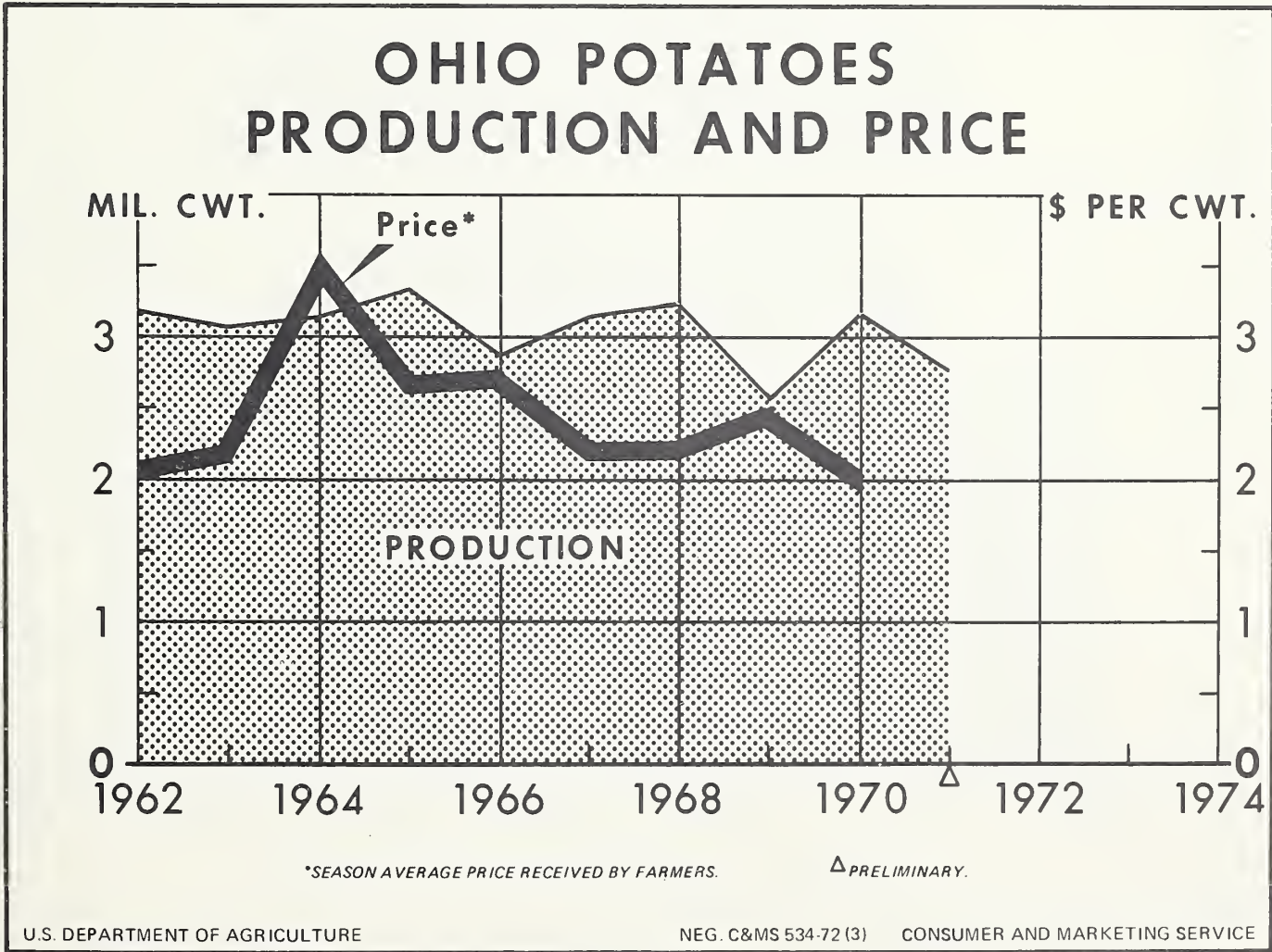


Figure 13

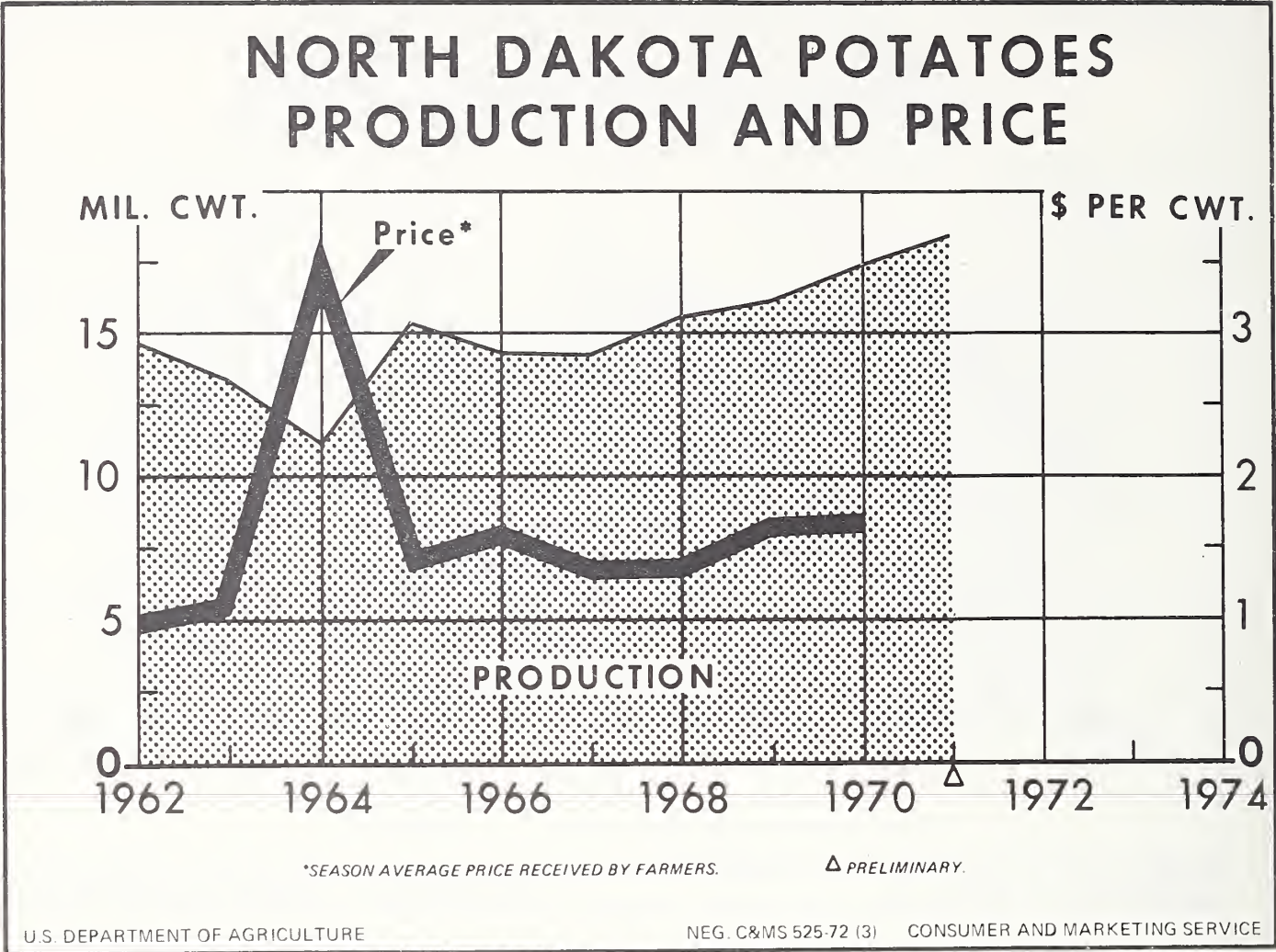


Figure 14

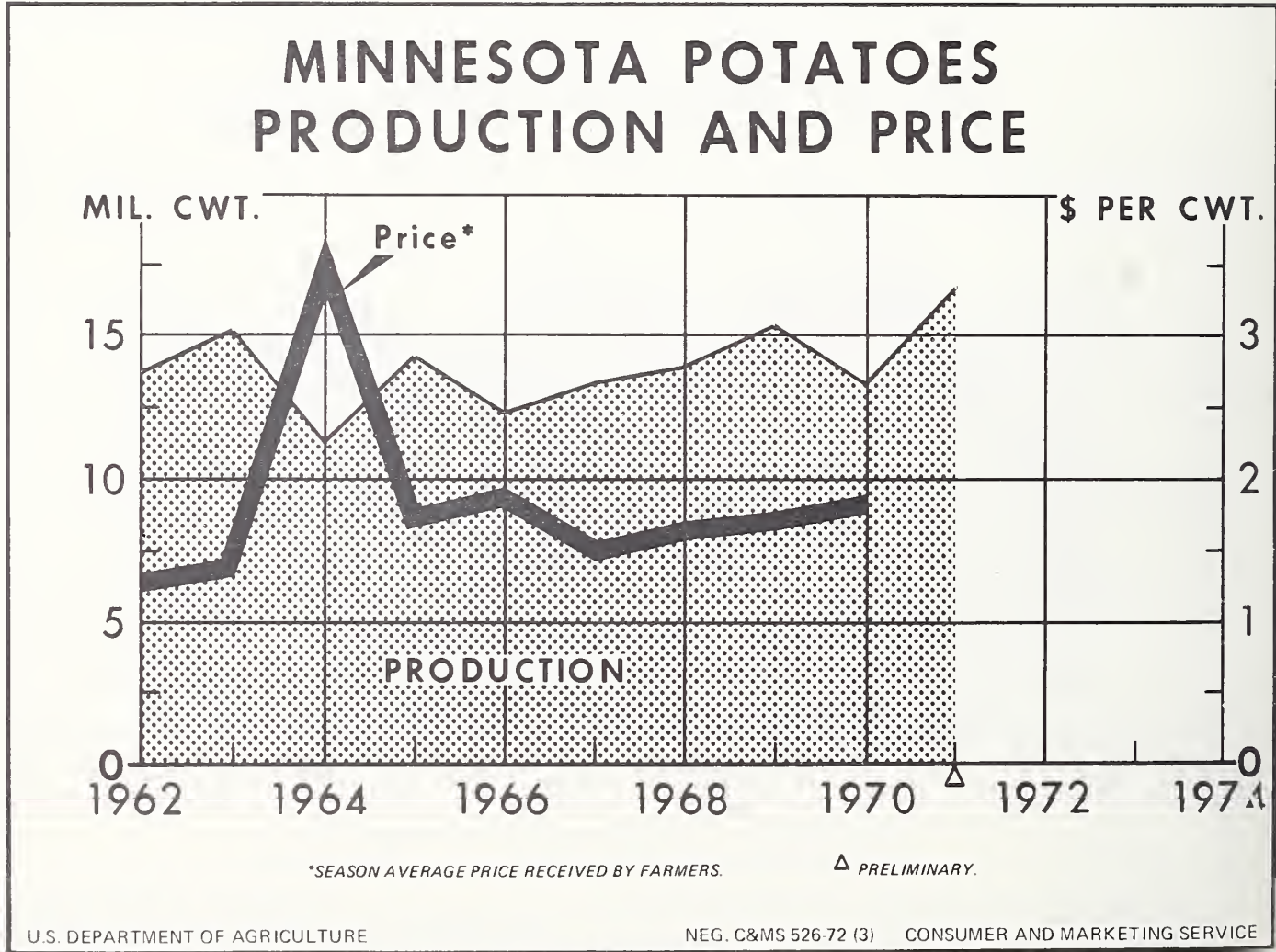


Figure 15

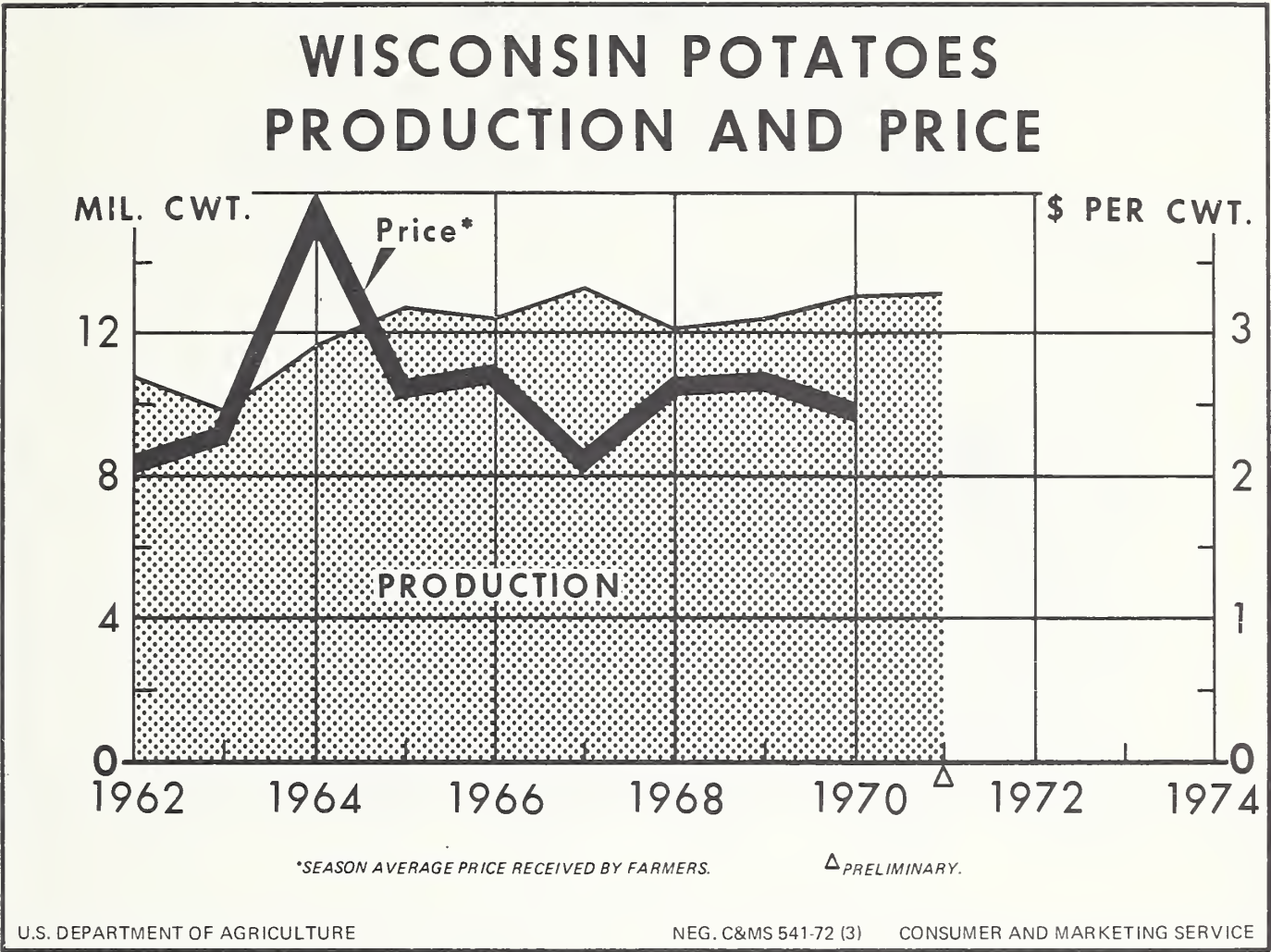


Figure 16

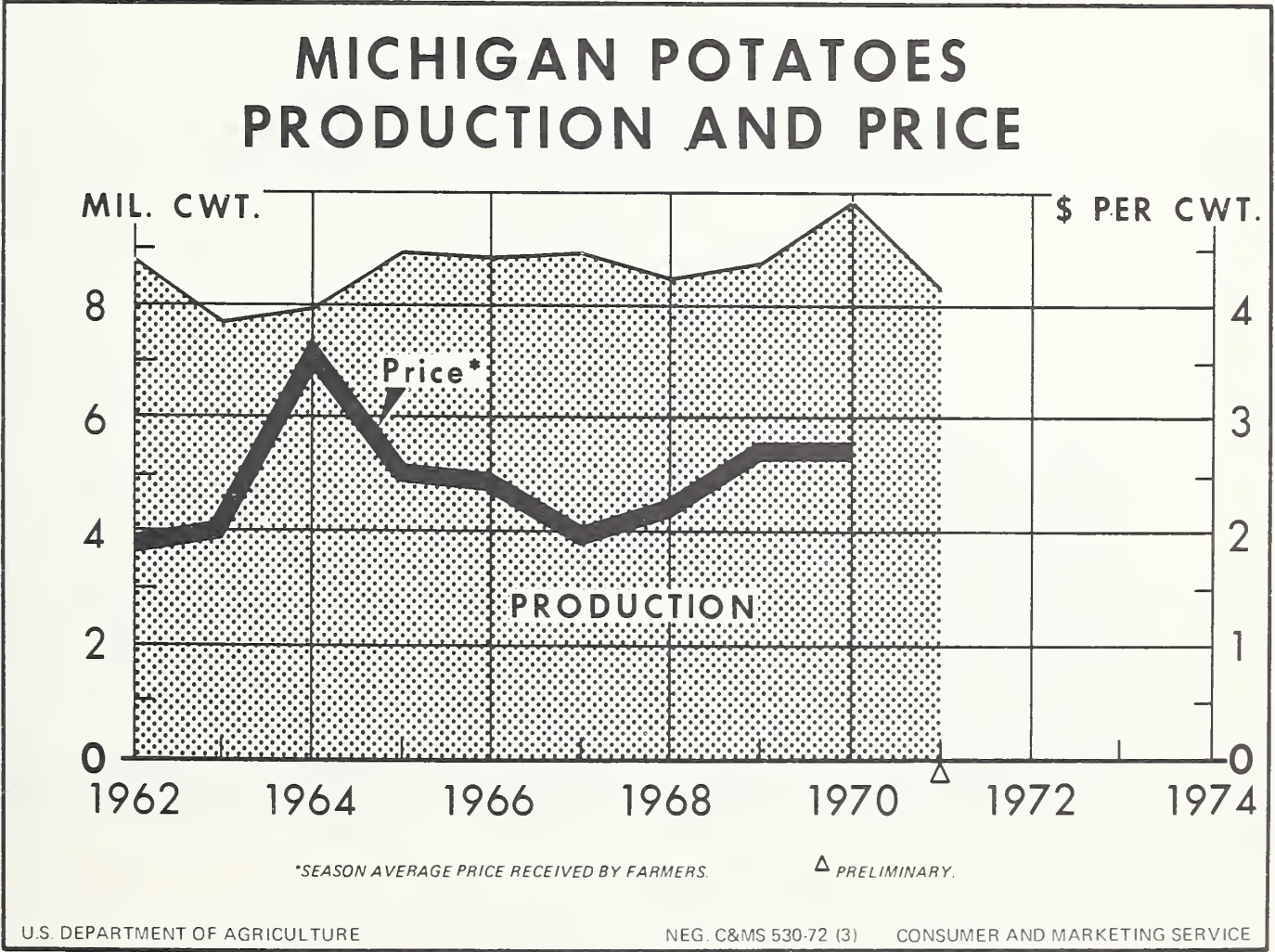


Figure 17

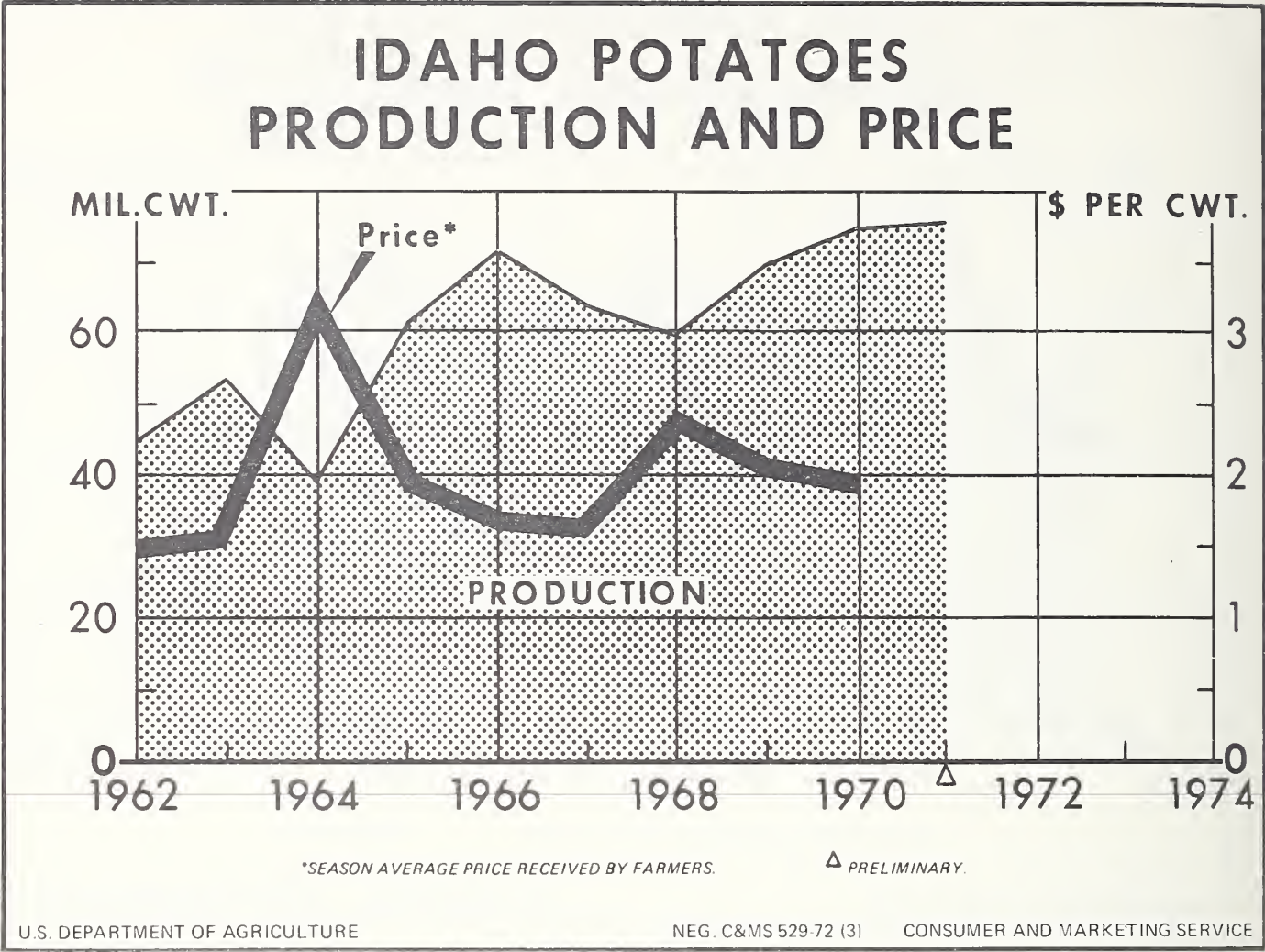


Figure 18

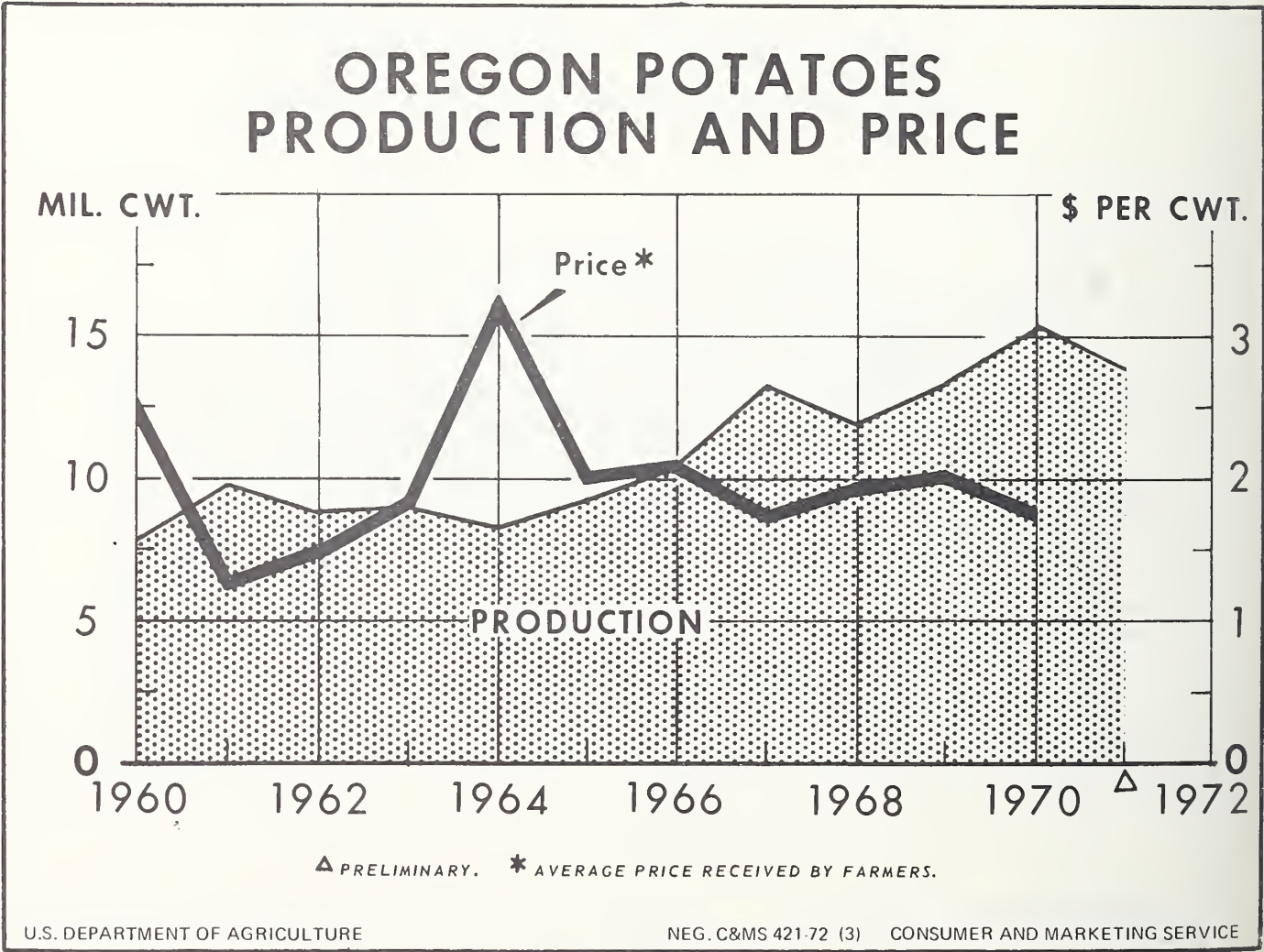


Figure 19

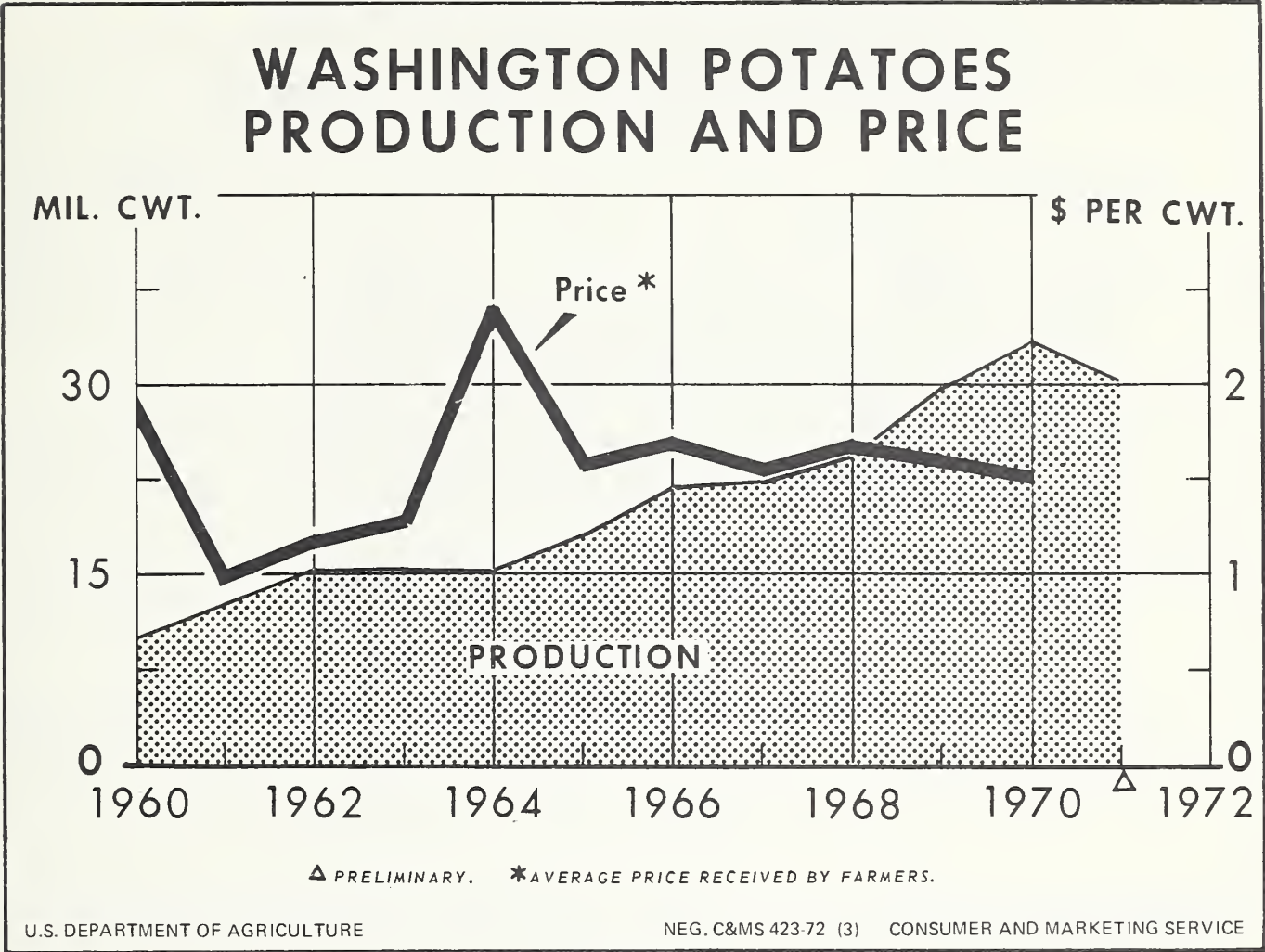


Figure 20

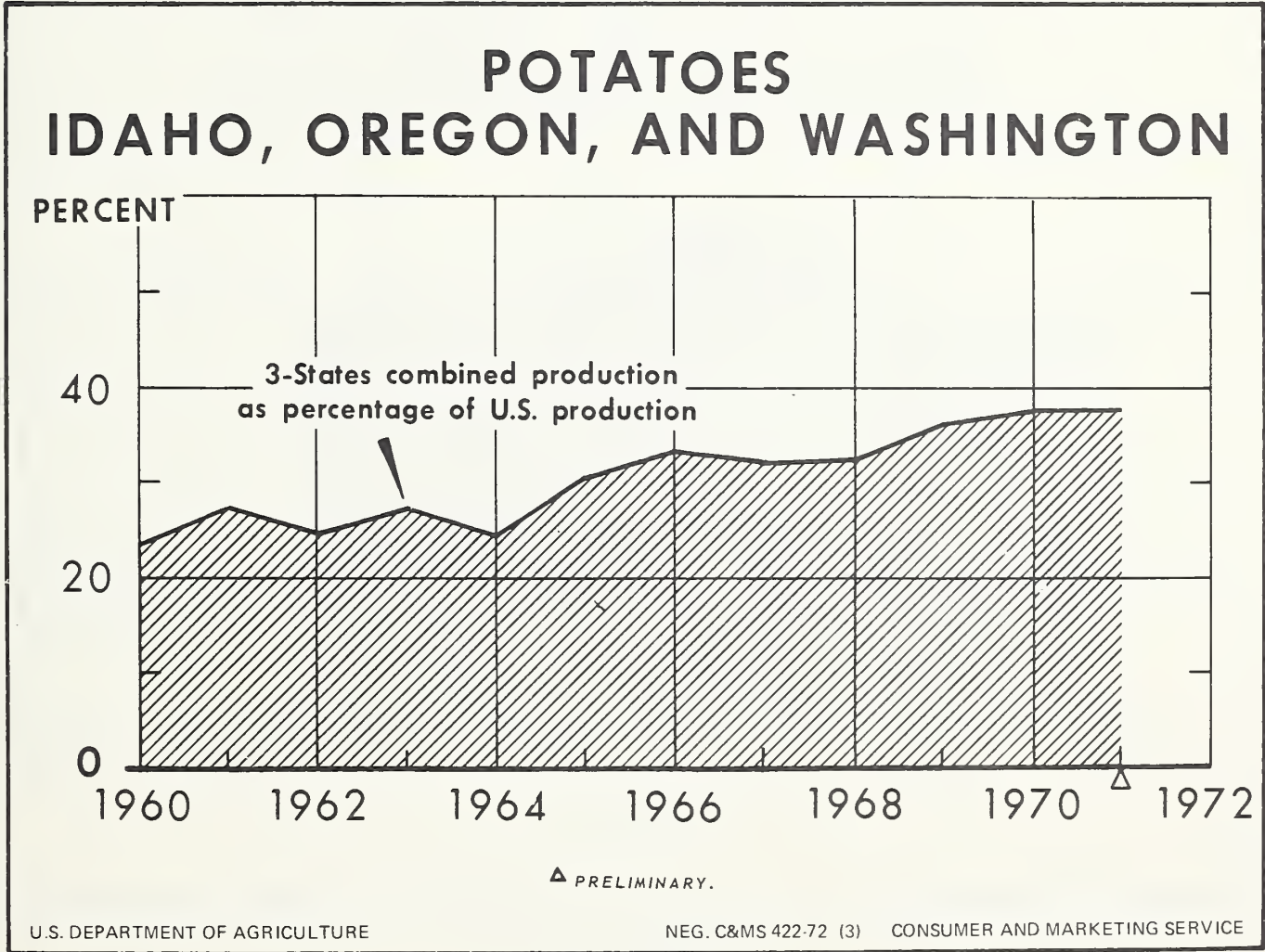


Figure 21

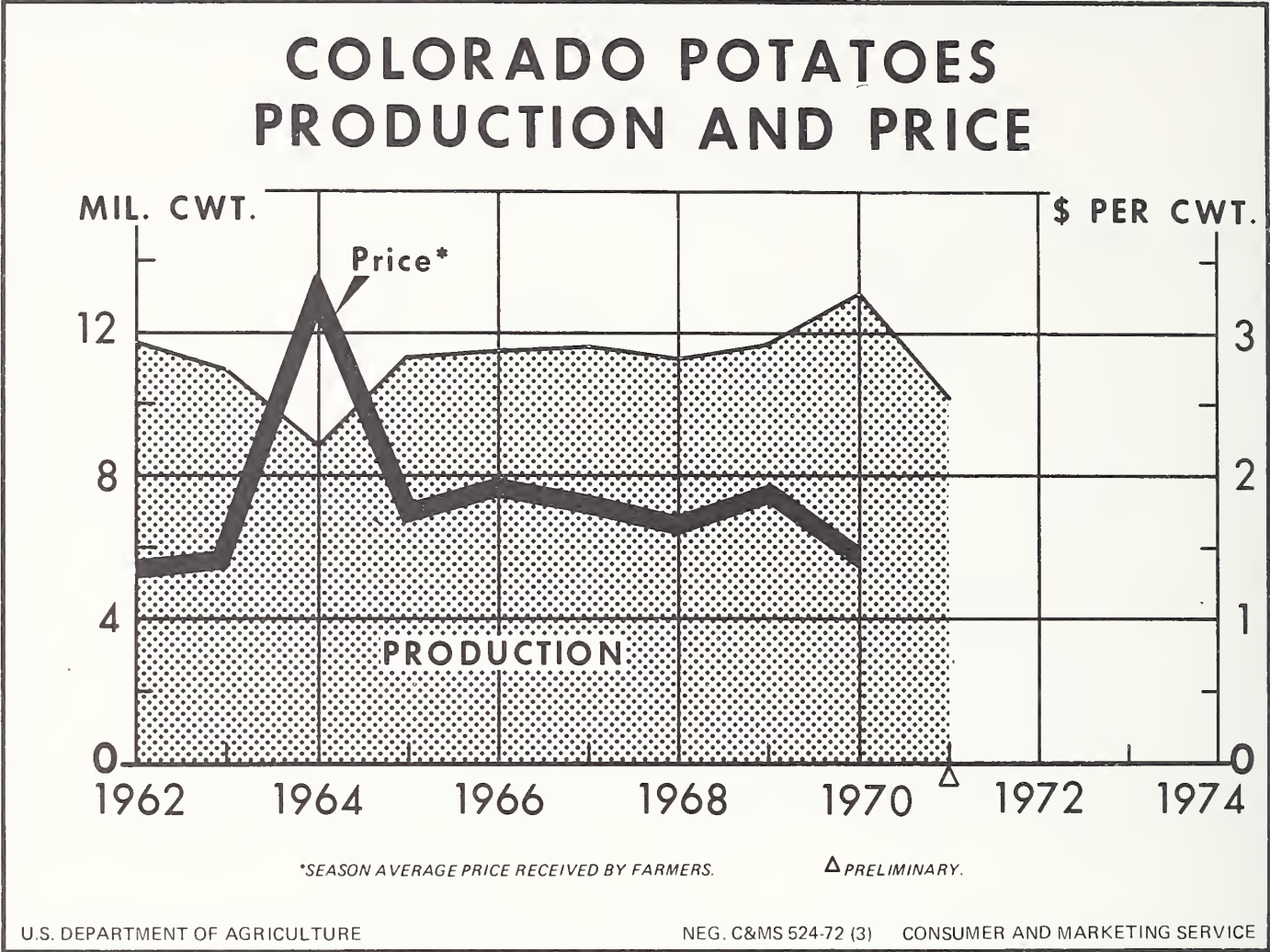


Figure 22

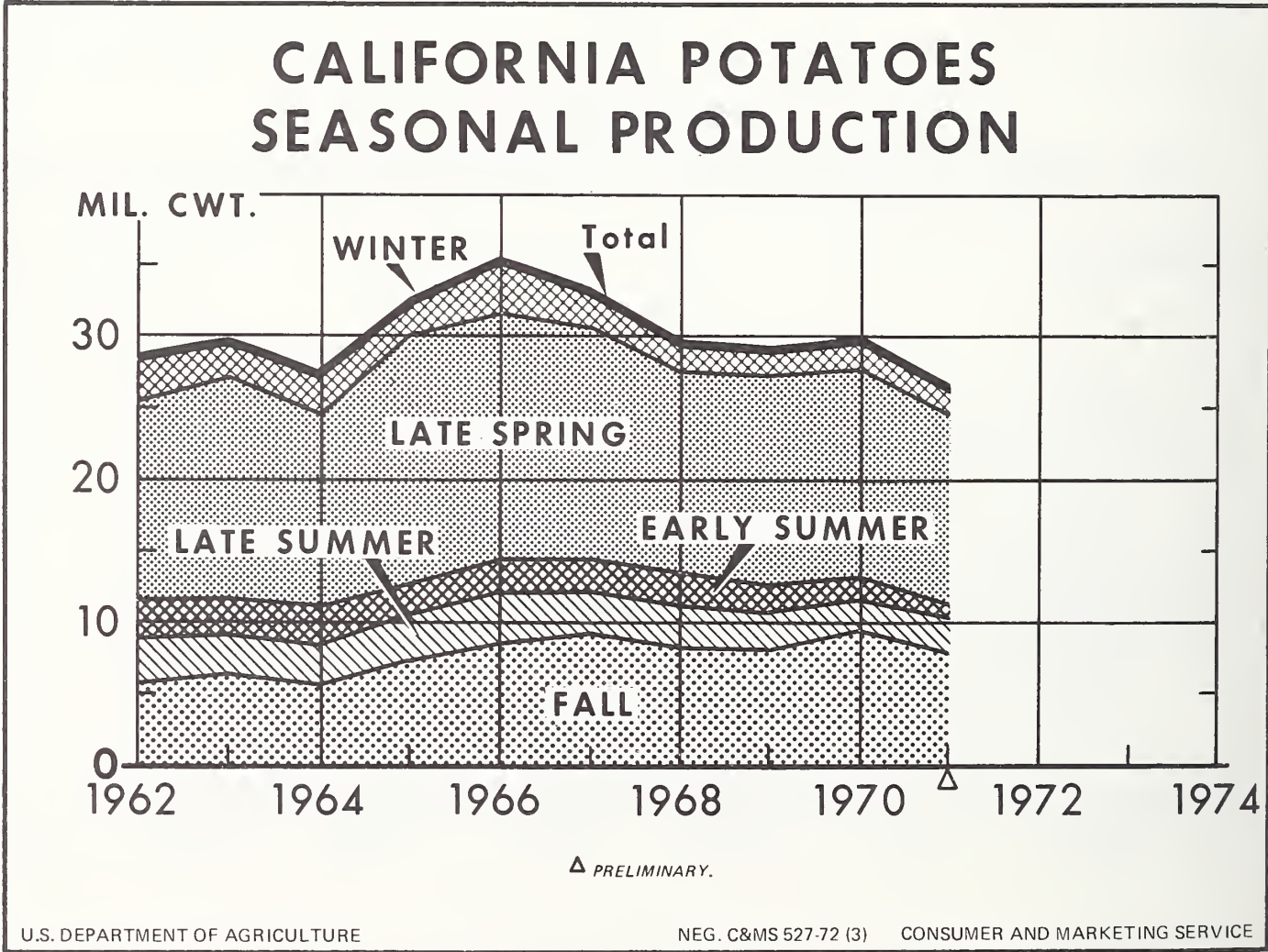


Figure 23

VII. GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economy made a gradual recovery in 1971 from the 1969-1970 mini-recession. Real output rose approximately 3 percent while most price indices slowed their rapid advances. But inventory accumulation and industrial production were sluggish, keeping unemployment high.

Consumers, aided by substantial gains in disposable personal incomes, pushed retail sales and housing expenditures well above 1970's pace. And corporations, encouraged by growing profits and improving liquidity positions, began to raise investment levels. Exports of goods and services, however, barely offset rising imports as our merchandise trade balance eroded.

Prospects for stronger private investment, an expansion in consumer spending, and larger government expenditures point to greater economic activity in 1972. Businessmen, encouraged by growing sales, devaluation of the dollar and investment tax credit incentives, will likely replenish stocks of finished goods and modernize their facilities. While defense, steel, and aerospace industries have contracted operations, housing, health, energy, and other markets will widen in the coming year providing additional areas for investment. Most utilities indicate large investments in new plant and facilities will be undertaken this year.

Consumer demand will likely strengthen. Present consumer buying plans look good. The buildup in personal savings over the past several years has swollen the consumers' buying potential. And slower price advances would help to stimulate consumer buying, particularly of "big-ticket" items, normally postponed in periods of uncertainty. Sales of domestic goods will probably be helped further by the recent dollar devaluation.

An easing in the high unemployment rate would add emphasis to the recovery. That development, coupled with rising wage rates, a longer work week in some industries, expanding social security and welfare payments, and a further rise in Federal tax exemptions would help boost consumers' after tax incomes. A substantial increase in disposable personal income, with a moderate increase in real income, is a good possibility. These income gains will mean additional demand for food and other consumer goods. Although the Federal Government is curtailing nonessential programs and reducing employment, nondefense Federal spending and outlays by State and local governments will more than likely outpace their 1971 increases.

The Pay Board and Price Commission are processing requests for wage and price increases under Phase II of President Nixon's New Economic Policy. An economic goal limiting increases in the general price level to 2-3 percent this year has been set. A 5.5 percent ceiling as a general guideline for future wage increases has been announced. The degree of compliance with the announced guidelines will, of course, be a major element in the 1972 outlook.

The degree to which economic activity of individual industries will be monitored by Phase II groups (composed of public, labor, and industry members) depends upon the industries' economic importance. The most critical firms or collective bargaining units are required to notify either the Price Commission or the Pay Board in advance of proposed price or wage increases. Prices for raw agricultural products are not covered under price guidelines. However, prices for processed food products are covered.

VIII. U. S. POTATO INDUSTRY

Major trends in the potato industry considered in the preparation of the acreage-marketing guides are described in the commentary and charts that follow:

Acreage, Yield, Production and Value

Some principal measures of the marked changes in the U. S. potato industry during the past decade are shown in Table 5. The total acreage, which accounts for less than one percent of the Nation's cropland, has been holding on a level plane. Average yield per acre has increased, and total production reached successive all-time highs in 1966, 1969, and 1970. With few exceptions, average farm price for the respective crops has held within a narrow range. In recent years, relatively moderate year-to-year changes in the value of sales contrast with the wide swings which occurred in the early 1960's.

The change in the seasonal distribution of acreage and production ranks among the important trends in the past decade. Since 1961, the combined acreage of winter, spring, and summer potatoes declined from 452,900 acres to 325,300 acres in 1971. In contrast, the fall group States have accounted for an increasing share of the U. S. total potato acreage. Fall plantings in 1961 were 70 percent of the U. S. total and in 1971, 77 percent (Figure 24).

The U. S. average yield in 1971 will match 1970's record of 229 hundred-weight (Figure 25). Potato yields likely will trend upward assuming additional retirement of "marginal acreages", expansion in irrigated acreages, and an increasing concentration of acreage in high-yield States.

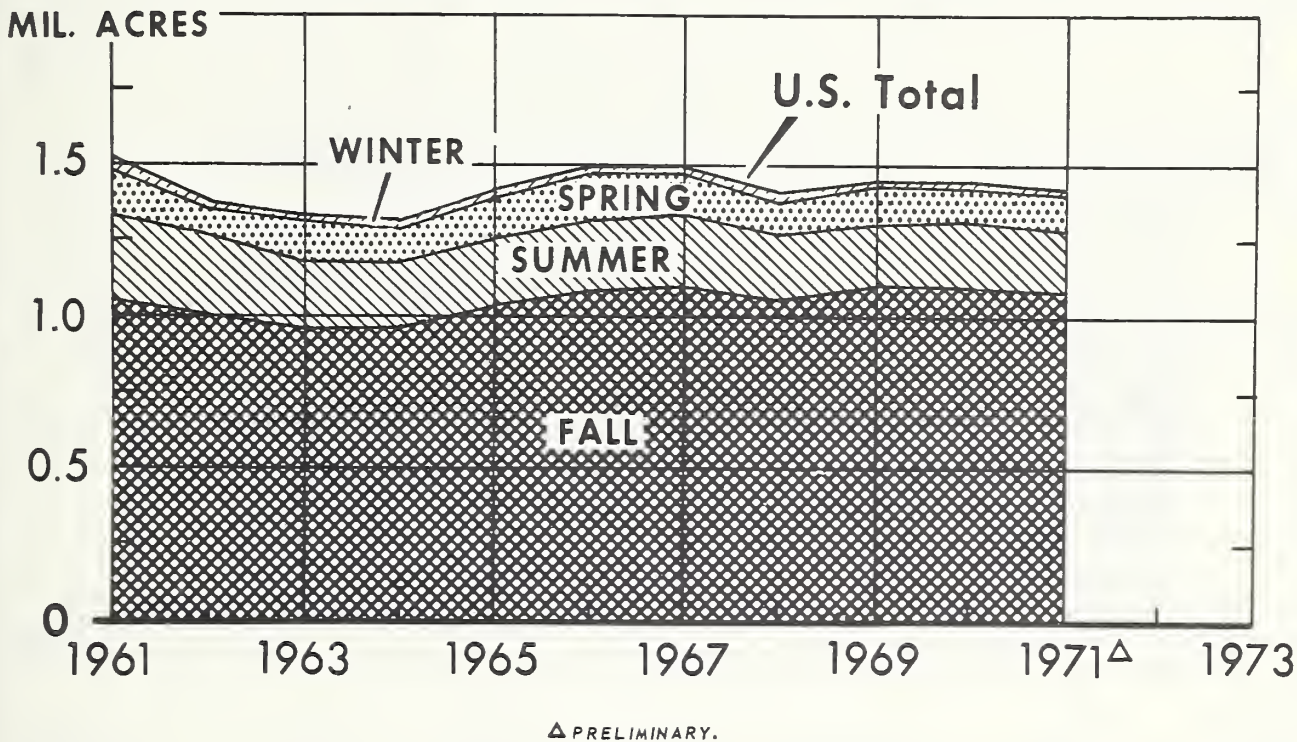
U. S. potato production penetrated the 300-million hundredweight mark in 5 of the 6 years ending 1971 (Figure 26). About 79 percent of the U. S. total 1971 crop was produced in the fall group of States. Leading States in production in 1971 are: Idaho, 75.8 million hundredweight; Maine, 37.7; Washington, 30.1; California, 26.4; and North Dakota, 18.4. The 5 States' combined production accounts for 60 percent of the U. S. 1971 potato output.

Potato price and value peaked in 1964 (Figure 27) when the output was relatively small. The 1970 value of sales totaled slightly more than that in 1969. As a source of cash receipts in 1970, potatoes ranked 13th in the list for all farm commodities.

Table 5.--Potatoes: U. S. total crop, selected data, 1961-71

Crop year	: Harvested acreage	: Yield per harvested acre	: Production	: Farm price	: Value of sales
	: Thousand acres	: Cwt.	: Million cwt.	: Dollars per cwt.	: Million dollars
1961	1,480.2	198	293.2	1.36	354
1962	1,347.1	197	264.8	1.67	396
1963	1,323.0	205	271.2	1.78	437
1964	1,271.9	190	241.1	3.50	765
1965	1,383.5	210	291.2	2.53	665
1966	1,464.0	210	306.9	2.04	539
1967	1,457.3	210	305.3	1.86	504
1968	1,376.1	214	294.0	2.23	589
1969	1,413.4	221	311.9	2.23	622
1970	1,420.0	229	325.6	2.20	642
1971 prel.	1,380.3	229	316.1	----	---

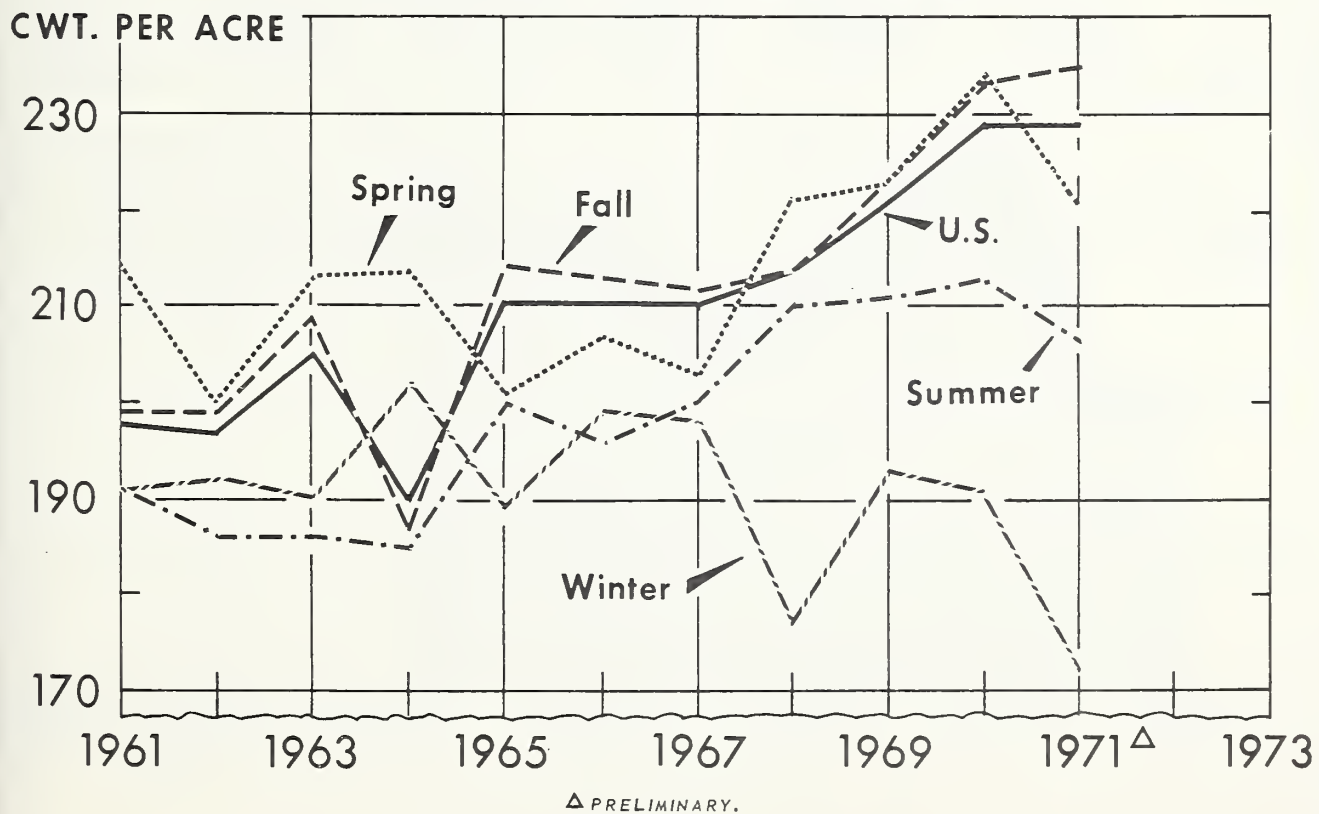
POTATOES SEASONAL PLANTED ACREAGE



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Figure 24

POTATOES-SEASONAL YIELD



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. C&MS 234-71 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 25

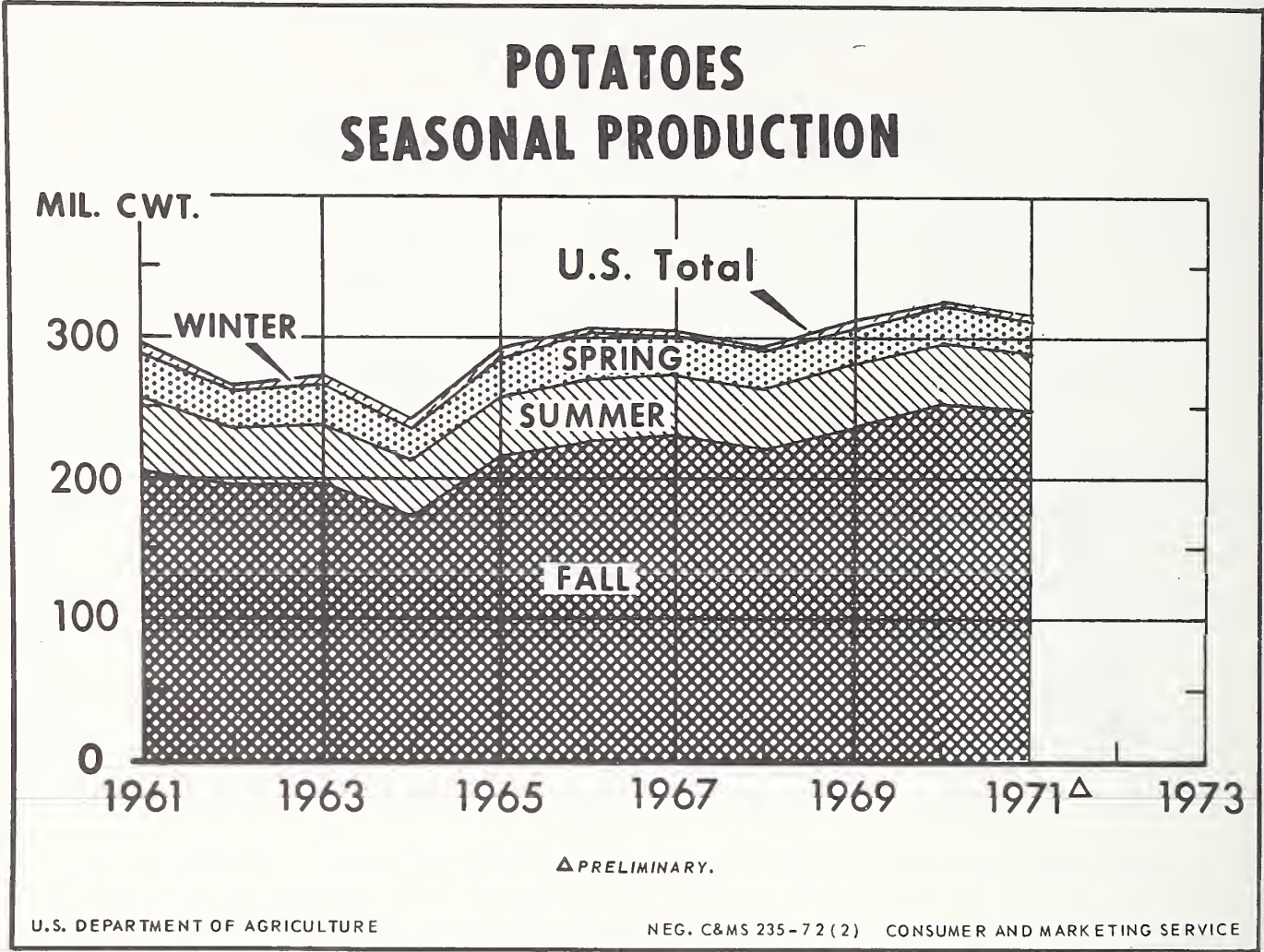


Figure 26

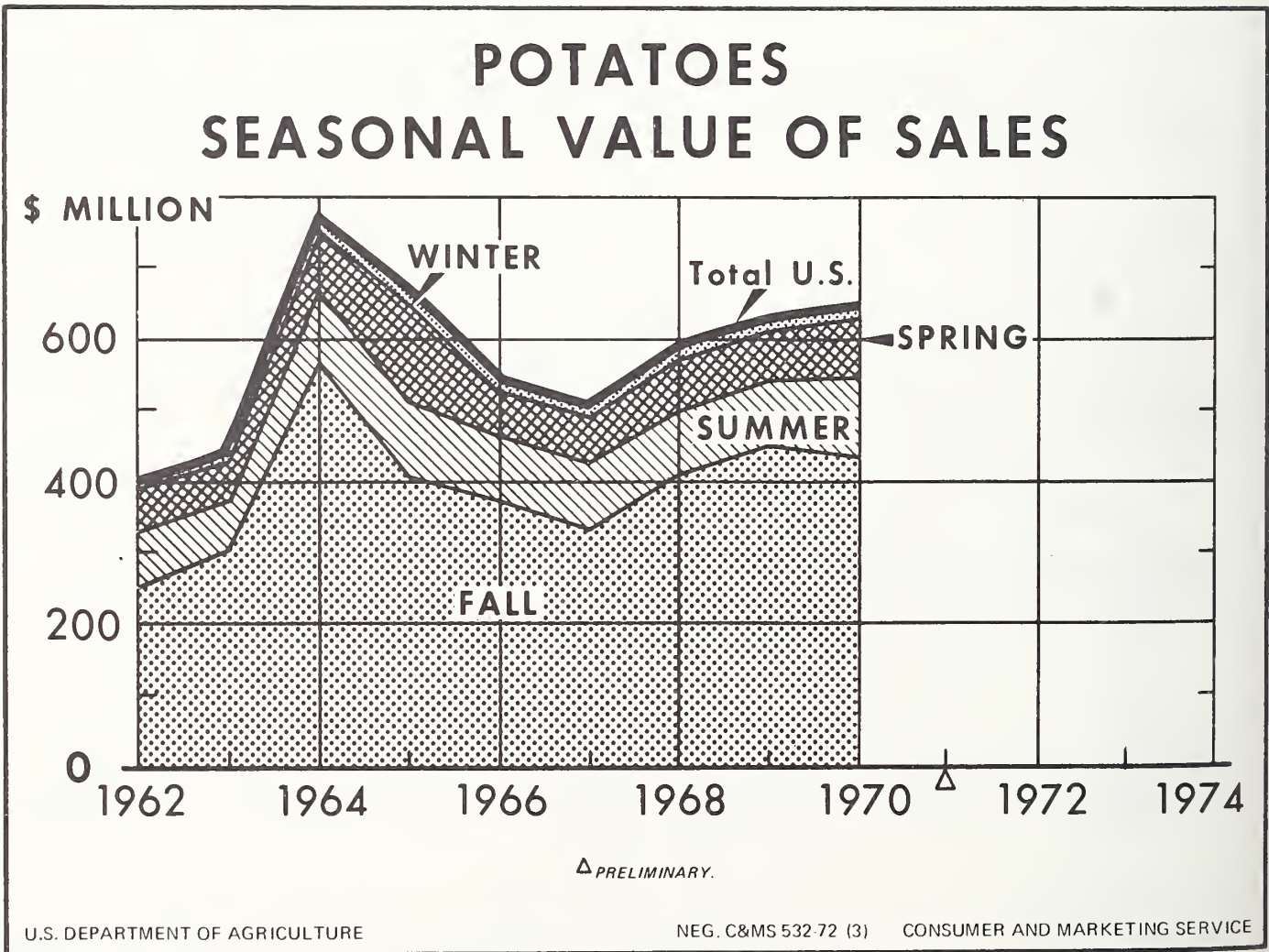


Figure 27

IX. FOREIGN TRADE IN POTATOES

Foreign trade in fresh potatoes is almost exclusively with Canada, although small quantities are exported to Latin American Countries each year (Table 6). In the 1970/71 quota year (beginning October 1), almost three-fourths of the volume imported from Canada was certified seed. During the same period, the export total to Canada was nearly twice the volume imported. The East Coast dock strike interrupted overseas shipments and the 1970/71 volume to "other countries" was substantially less than in the previous quota year.

In addition to fresh potatoes, substantial quantities of dehydrated potatoes have been moved to foreign outlets, particularly to the United Kingdom and western Europe. For the 1971 calendar year, dehydrated potato exports totaled 14.2 million pounds. This compared with 16.1 million pounds in 1970 and 17.4 million in 1969. A pound of dehydrated potatoes is equivalent to approximately 7.2 pounds of fresh.

The U. S. duty on fresh potato imports is 37.5 cents per hundredweight for up to 114 million pounds of certified seed plus 45 million pounds of "other" potatoes. When these quotas are filled, the duty increases to 75 cents.

Table 6.--Foreign Trade in Fresh Potatoes

Quota year 1/	Imports from Canada			Exports		
	Seed	Table	Total 2/	To Canada	Other countries	Total
	----- 1,000 hundredweight -----					
1960/61	633.2	83.5	716.7	2,228.5	187.3	2,415.8
1961/62	530.3	354.9	885.2	1,558.6	404.5	1,963.1
1962/63	585.8	307.8	893.6	1,854.5	1,658.6	3,513.1
1963/64	800.5	783.0	1,583.7	1,240.7	270.6	1,511.3
1964/65	1,455.2	1,984.9	3,441.4	1,496.6	156.8	1,653.4
1965/66	792.2	327.1	1,121.9	2,945.7	171.1	3,116.8
1966/67	1,477.1	1,268.5	2,749.6	2,356.1	209.0	2,565.1
1967/68	802.2	438.2	1,240.4	3,097.7	395.1	3,492.8
1968/69	1,413.5	1,282.3	2,695.8	2,454.7	148.6	2,603.3
1969/70	1,054.2	725.1	1,779.6	2,717.4	479.7	3,197.1
1970/71	941.8	367.2	1,309.0	2,576.1	319.6	2,895.7

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Includes a small volume from "Other Countries": 200 hundredweight in 1963/64; 1,200 hundredweight in 1964/65; 2,600 hundredweight in 1965/66; 4,000 hundredweight in 1966/67; 300 hundredweight in 1969/70; and 238 hundredweight in 1970/71.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

X. POTATO UTILIZATION

Principal uses of potatoes and related data are depicted in Figures 28 through 36. Data on potato production in States and areas covered under active Federal marketing agreements and orders are in Table 7. Selected data on seasonal potato production are presented in Table 8, followed by per capita consumption data for fresh and processed potatoes in Table 9. Quantitative and percentage equivalents of utilization components are shown in Tables 10, 11, and 12.

The total quantity of potatoes used for food fluctuated in a narrow range from 1965 through 1968. In 1969, however, the food quantity increased to 245.3 million hundredweight, and in 1970 it reached a record 259.1 million, 12 percent more than the 1968 total of 232.1 million (Figure 28).

The increase in potatoes used for food was largely in use for processing (Figure 29). In 1970, processed and fresh potatoes each had about a 50 percent share of the food market (Figure 30). The 1960 shares were fresh, 76 percent, and processed, 24 percent. The total use of fresh table potatoes decreased by 15.1 percent between 1960 and 1970. In the same period, the raw product equivalent used for processed food increased 161 percent. A summary of food utilization in percentage equivalents for selected years is shown below:

Crop year	1956	1960	1970
	<u>Percentage of total food use</u>		
Fresh	86.3	75.9	50.6
Processed	<u>13.7</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>49.4</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Total food use as percentage of production	73.3	79.1	79.6

Frozen french fried potatoes and other frozen potato products accounted for almost half of all potatoes processed for food in 1970 (Figure 31). Chips and shoestrings accounted for 28 percent; dehydrated, 20 percent; and canned, almost 2 percent. During the 1960's, raw potatoes utilized for freezing increased from 15 million hundredweight to almost 62 million--a fourfold increase. Utilization for dehydrated potatoes increased 158 percent, and the quantity used for chips and shoestring potatoes was up 71 percent.

Since the mid-1960's, retail prices for fresh and processed potatoes have held within a narrow range (Figure 32). In 1971, the farmers' share of the retail price for fresh potatoes was 25 percent, and for frozen french fried, 16 percent.

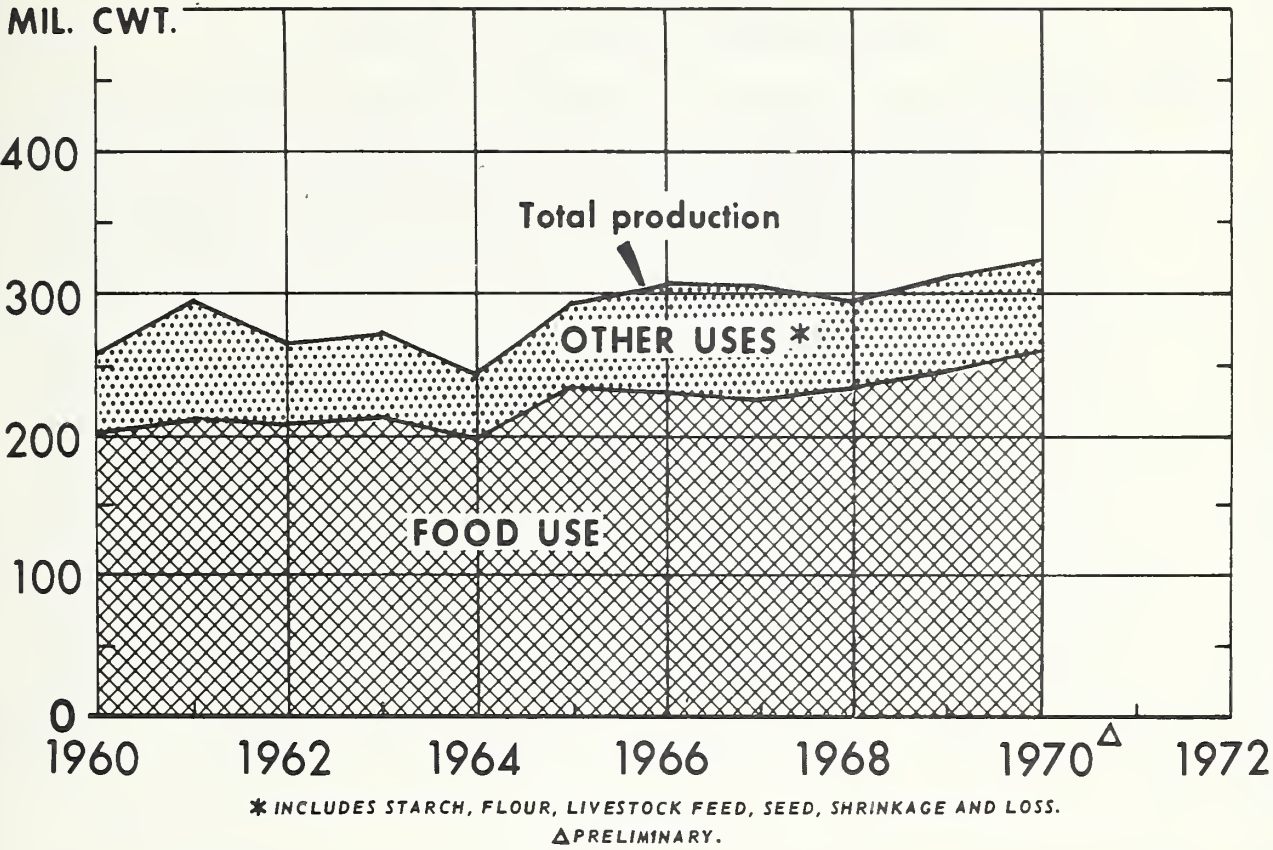
Frozen fried potato stocks normally peak in the spring. In April 1971, the inventory of 624.3 million pounds (Figure 33) was equivalent to 3.1 pounds per capita. This compared with less than one pound per capita in 1960.

Potato seed requirements have been holding on a level plane (Figure 34). In 1971, the 1,414.2 thousand acres planted to potatoes absorbed 24.4 million hundredweight of seed, equivalent to 17.2 hundredweight of seed used per acre.

Figure 35 shows net foreign trade in fresh potatoes. During the past decade, potato exports have been in excess of imports in most quota years.

The 1971 per capita consumption of potatoes was estimated at 120.9 pounds compared with about 110 pounds in the early 1960's (Figure 36). The gain in consumption of processed potatoes more than offset a decline in fresh use. Additional details on per capita use are shown in Table 9.

POTATOES USED FOR FOOD AND OTHER USES

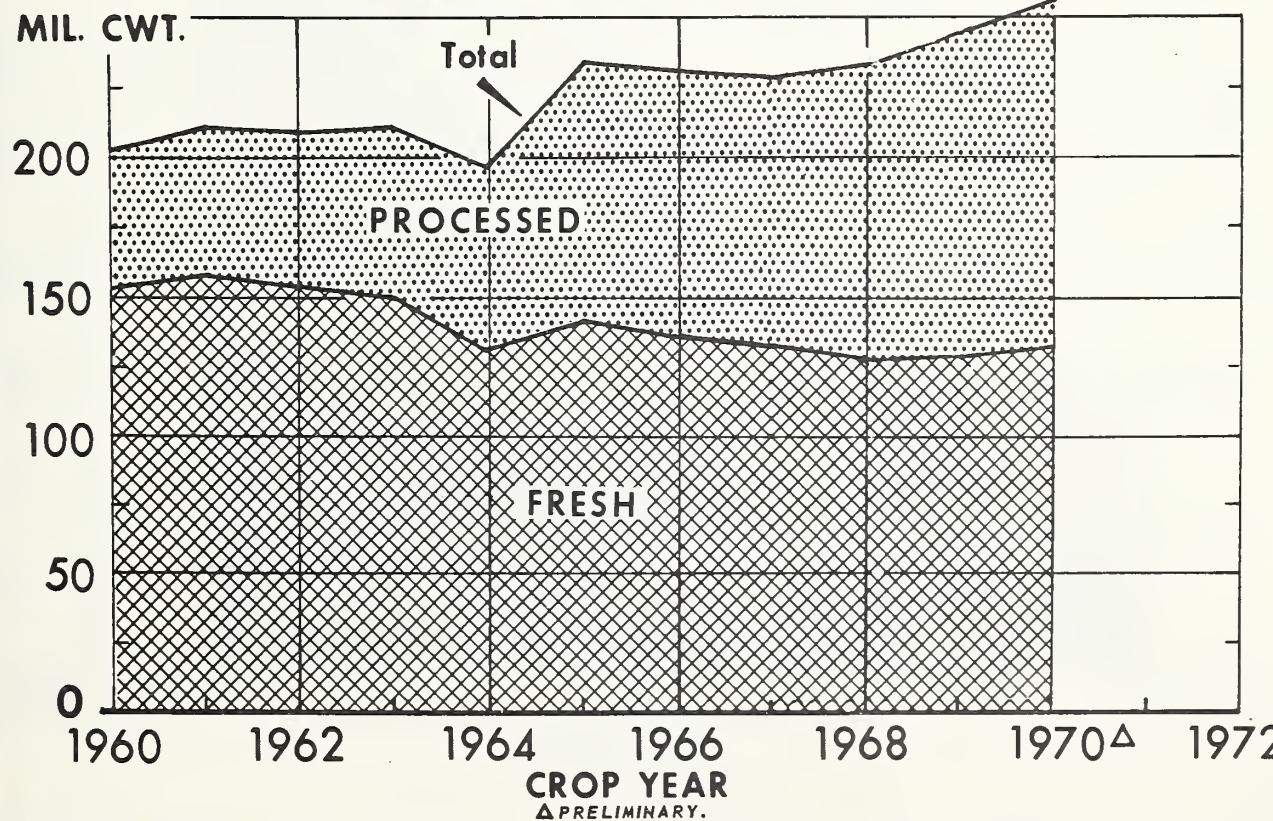


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NEG. C&MS 335- 71 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 28

POTATOES USED FOR FOOD FRESH AND PROCESSED



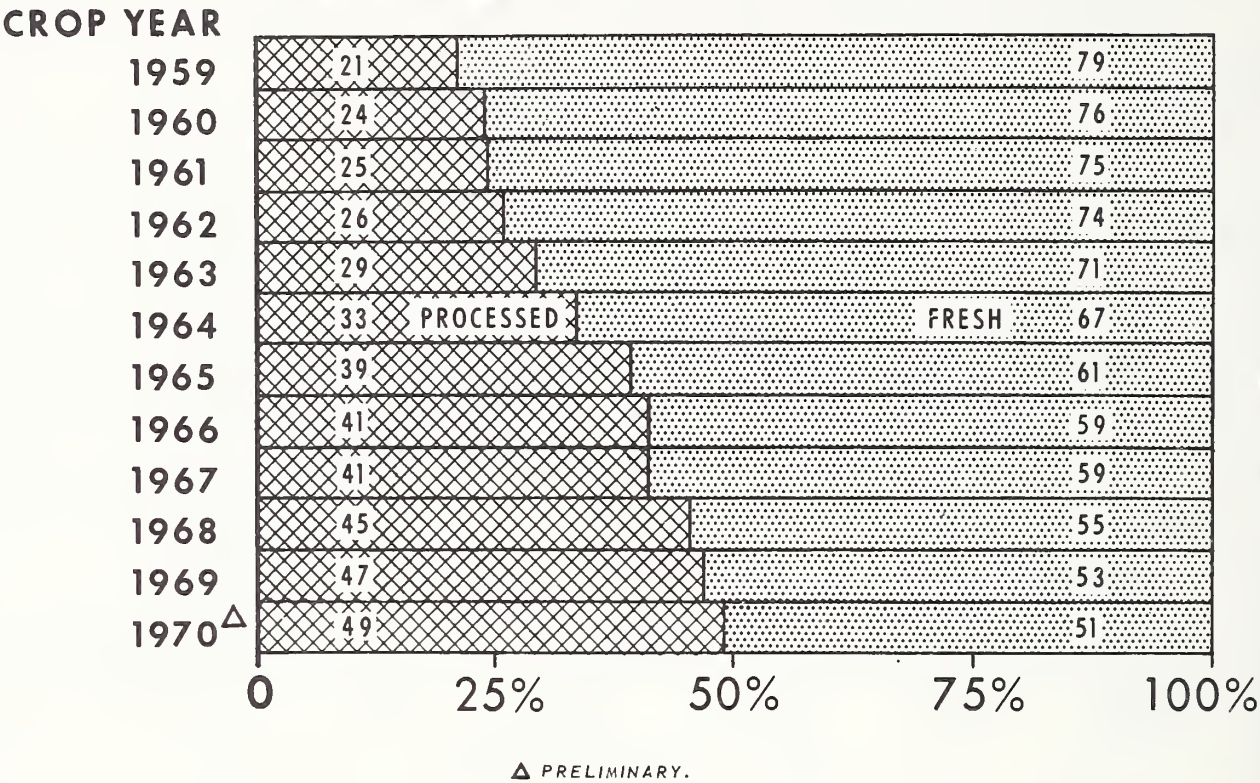
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. C&MS 326- 71 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 29

POTATO FOOD USE

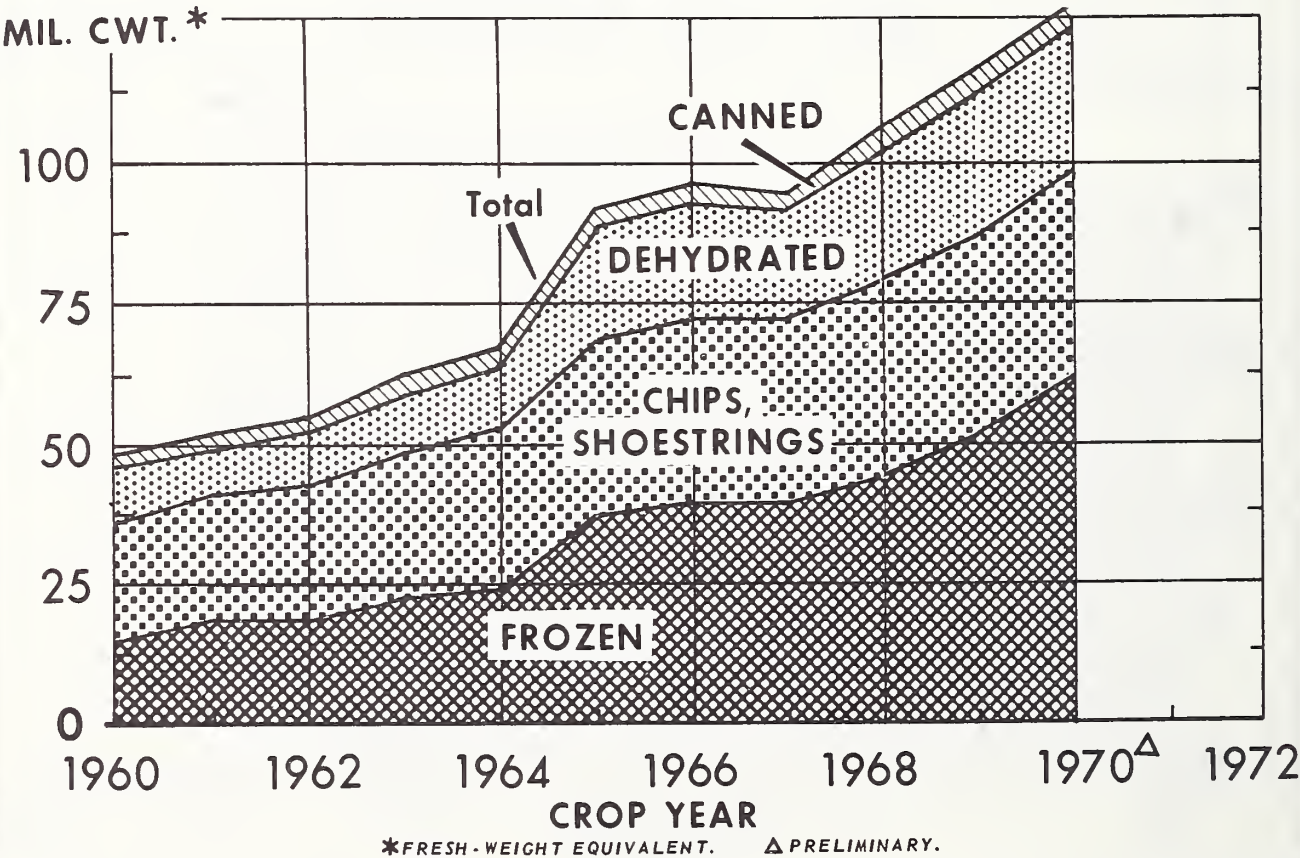
Percentage Fresh-Processed



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. C&MS 177- 71 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 30

POTATOES USED FOR PROCESSED FOOD ITEMS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. C&MS 334- 71 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 31

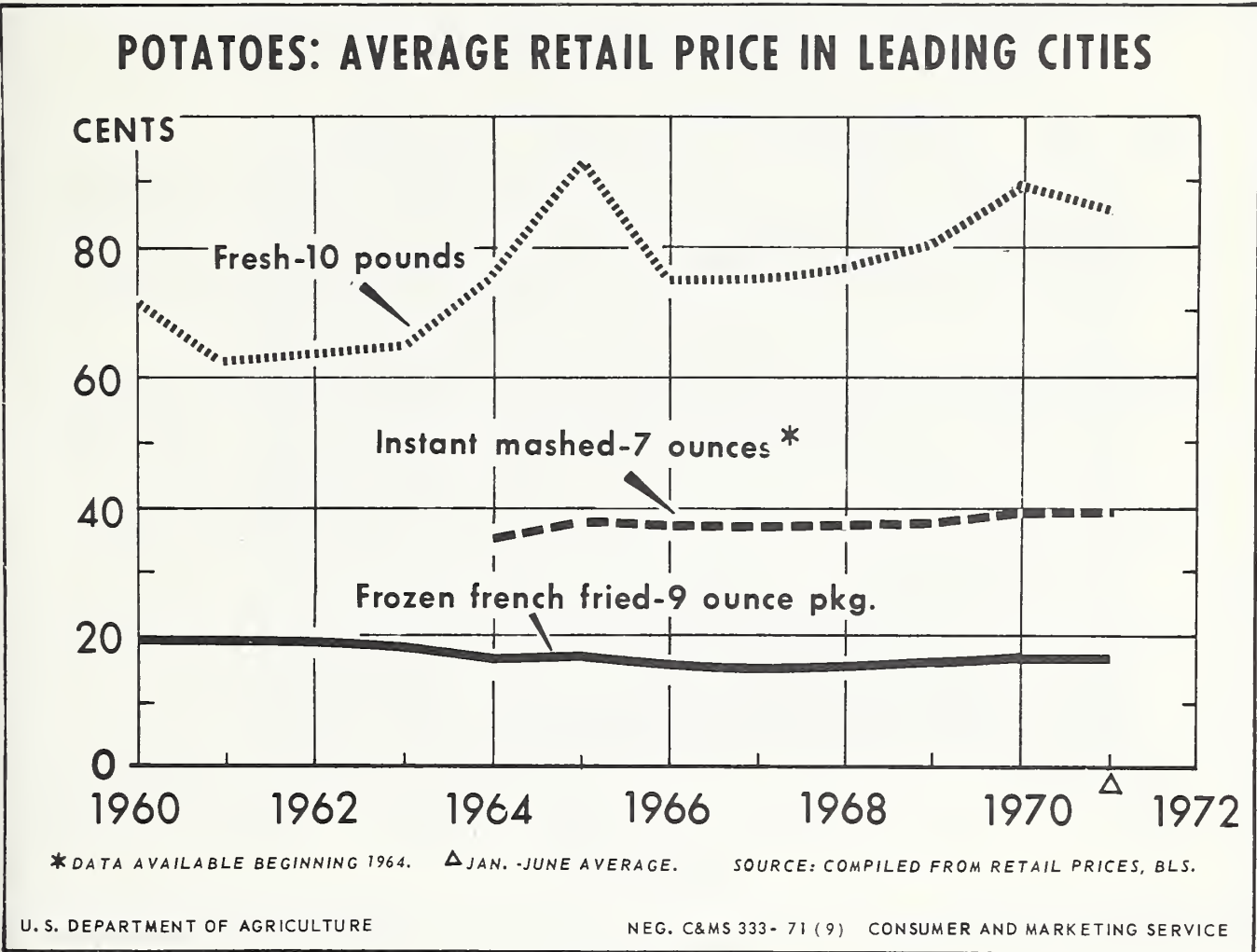


Figure 32

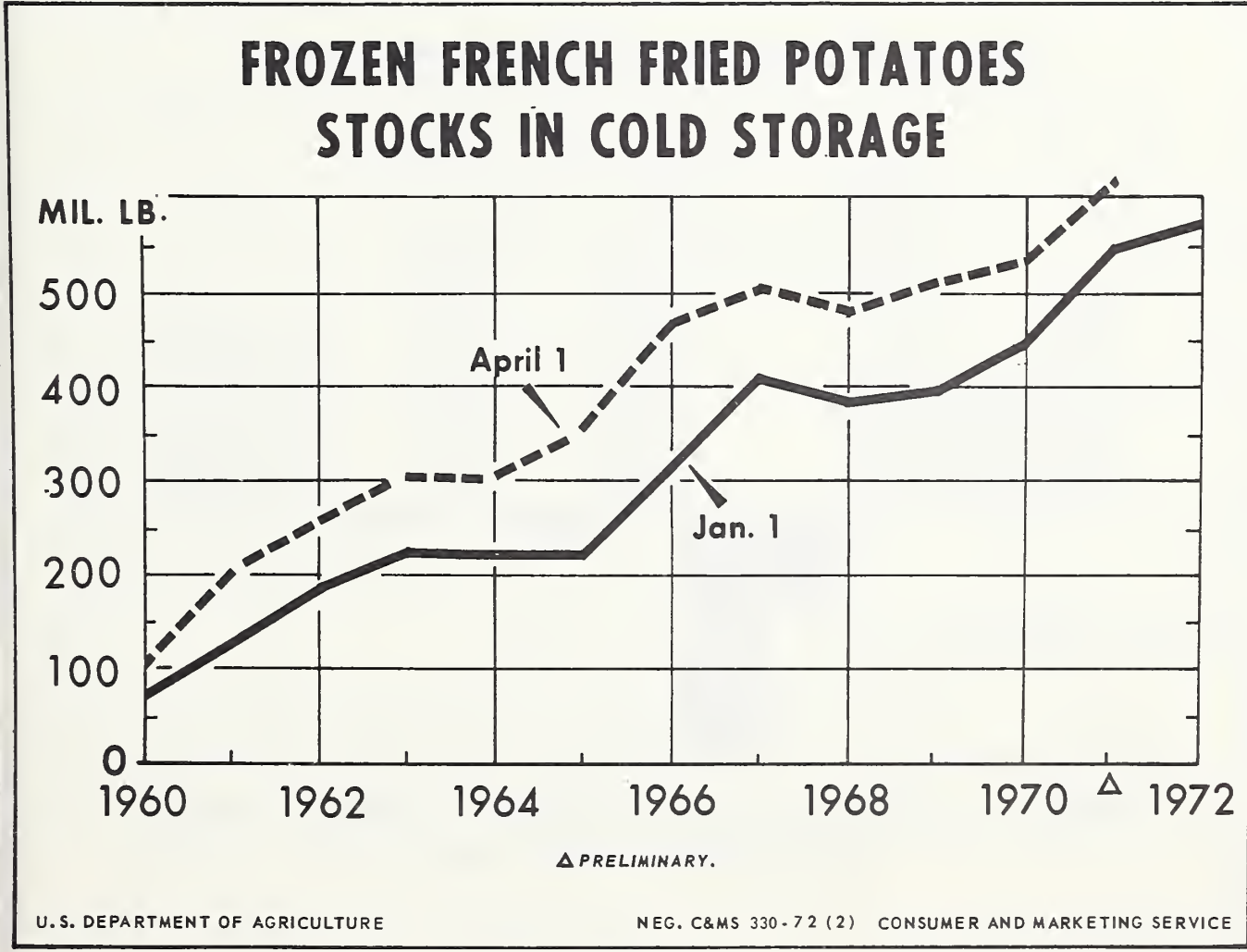


Figure 33

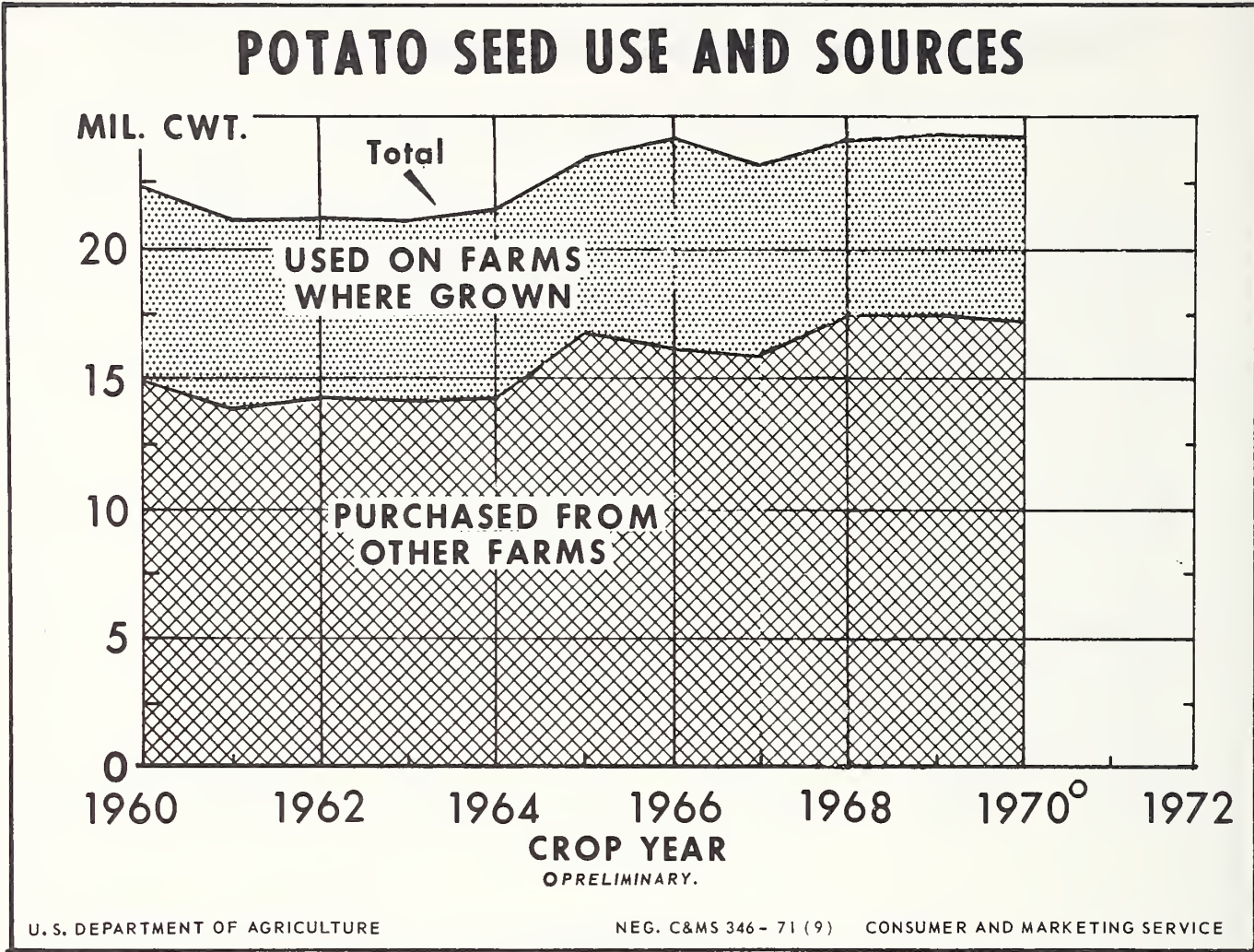


Figure 34

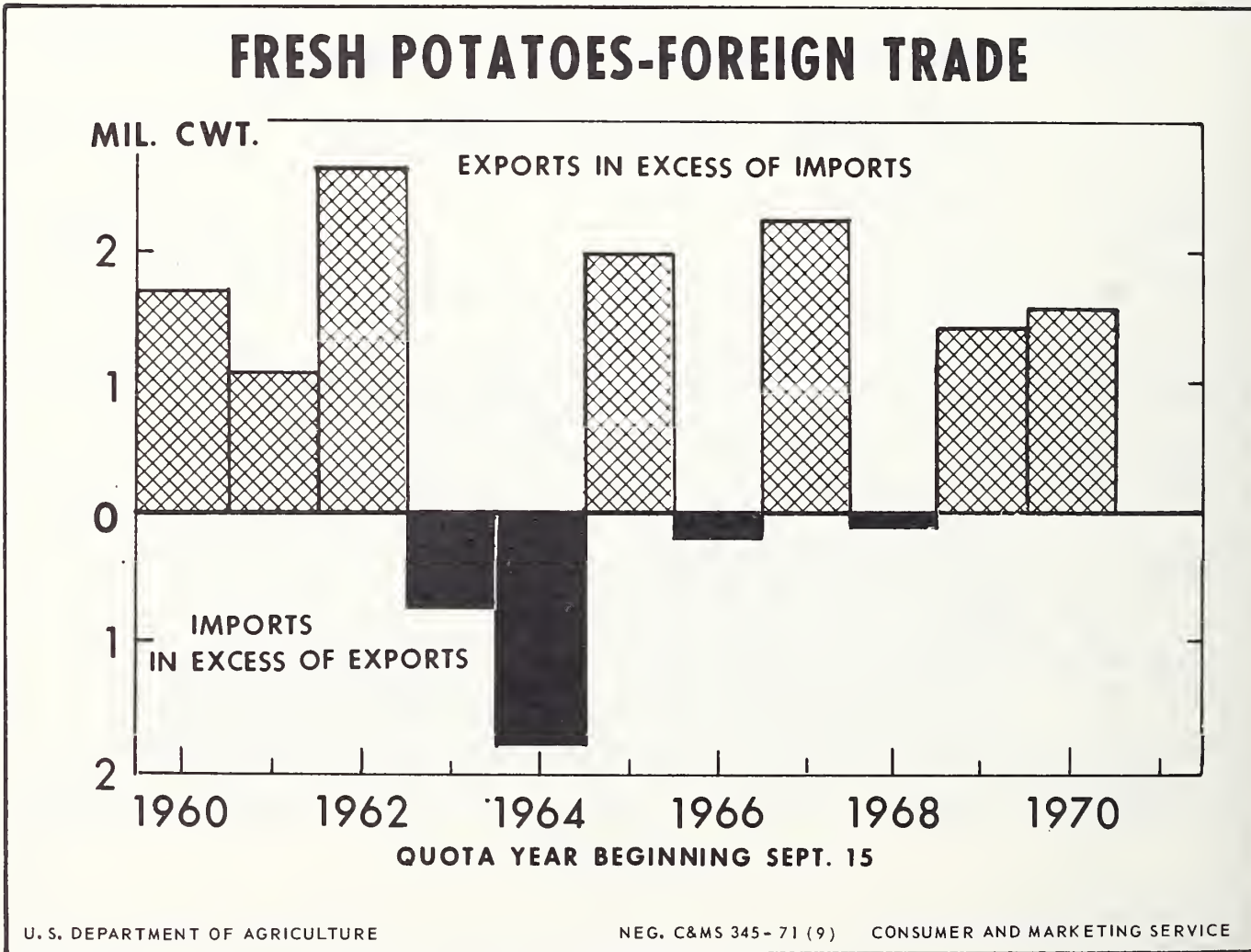


Figure 35

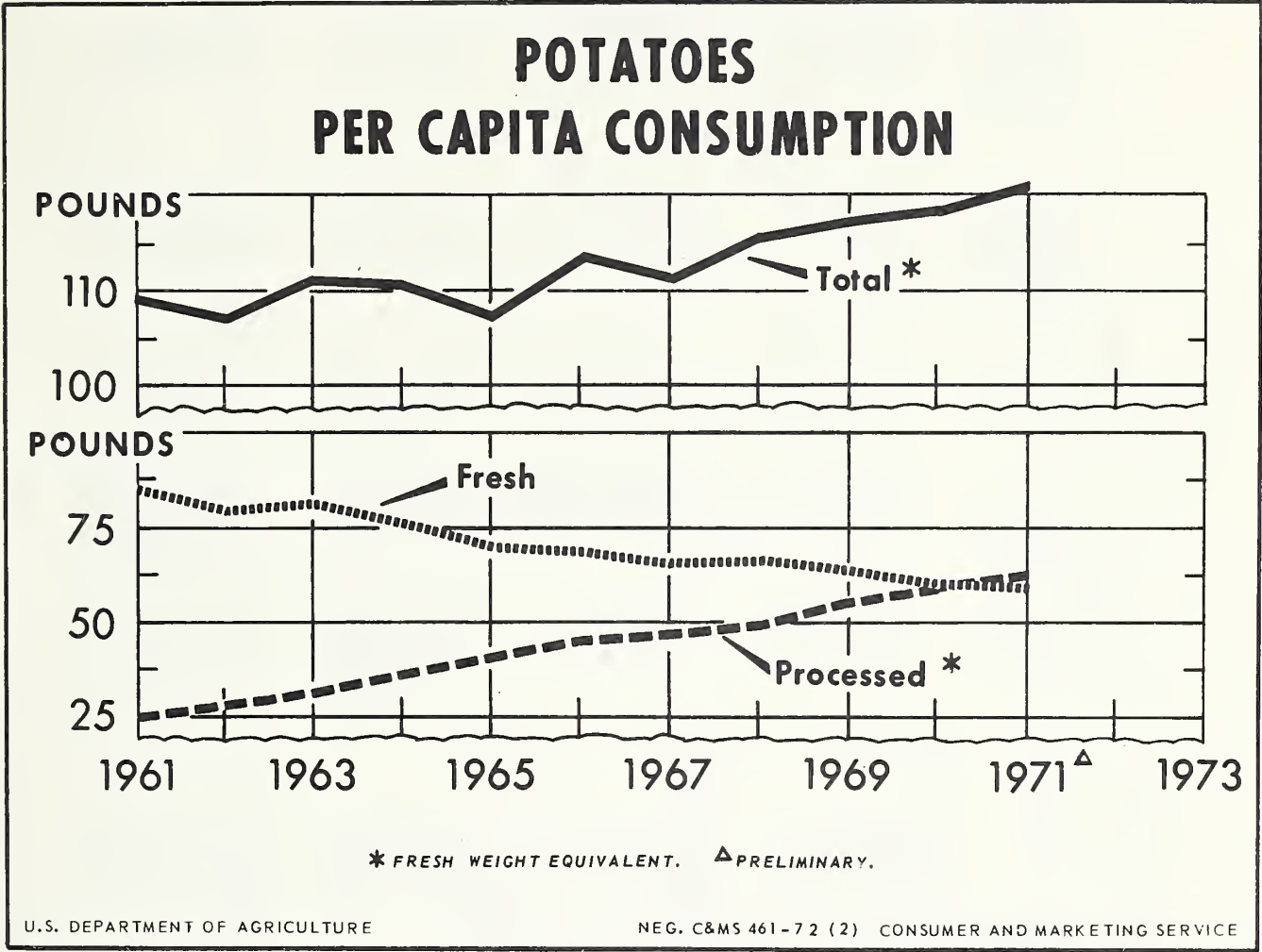


Figure 36

Table 7.--Potato Production in States and Areas Covered
Under an Active Federal Marketing Agreement and Order, 1971 Crop

State or area	: Late : Spring	: Early : Summer	: Late : Summer	: Fall	: Total
	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>				<u>1,000 cwt.</u>
North Carolina <u>1/</u>	1,440				1,440
Virginia <u>2/</u>		4,076			4,076
Colorado			3,315	7,015	10,330
Washington			7,200	22,910	30,110
Idaho and Malheur County Oregon				81,308	81,308
Oregon, other counties <u>3/</u>				8,540	8,540
Northern California <u>4/</u>				3,389	3,389
Total	1,440	4,076	10,515	123,162	139,193

1/ 8 Northeastern Counties (see footnote 2).
2/ Eastern Shore; included in marketing order area with North Carolina.
3/ All counties except Malheur County.
4/ Estimate for Modoc and Siskiyou Counties; these 2 counties included in marketing order area with Oregon "other counties."

Table 8.--Potatoes: Selected data for seasonal crops, 1967-71*

Season		Pl. Acres		Yield		Production		Farm price		Season		Acres		Yield		Production		Price	
		1,000 acres		Har. 1,000 acres		Cwt.		Million cwt.		Dollars per cwt.				1,000 acres		Cwt.		Million cwt.	
<u>Winter</u>																			
1967	24.8	24.7	198	4.9		3.30							88.3	87.3	160	14.0	2.85		
1968	22.2	21.9	177	3.9		3.23							86.9	85.3	164	14.0	2.66		
1969	21.0	19.8	193	3.8		3.39							86.2	84.8	159	13.5	2.67		
1970	19.5	18.8	191	3.6		3.92							83.2	81.8	159	13.0	3.43		
1971	18.0	18.0	172	3.1		N.A.							79.0	77.6	153	11.8	N.A.		
<u>Early Spring</u>																			
1967	37.0	28.0	105	2.9		3.28							127.8	125.9	227	28.6	2.04		
1968	34.4	33.1	152	5.0		3.31							125.3	123.6	242	29.9	1.97		
1969	33.0	32.5	175	5.7		2.92							120.3	116.9	249	29.1	2.19		
1970	30.0	29.6	161	4.8		3.61							123.9	121.8	250	30.4	2.35		
1971	29.5	29.2	128	3.7		N.A.							116.3	113.3	244	27.6	N.A.		
<u>Late Spring</u>																			
1967	104.7	102.8	230	23.7		2.23							1,114.2	1,088.6	212	231.2	1.68		
1968	83.2	82.4	248	20.4		3.05							1,056.3	1,029.8	214	220.8	2.11		
1969	92.3	88.5	241	21.3		2.56							1,102.8	1,070.9	223	238.5	2.14		
1970	81.5	81.1	260	21.1		3.20							1,110.5	1,086.9	233	252.8	1.97		
1971	82.4	77.9	255	19.9		N.A.							1,089.0	1,064.3	235	249.9	N.A.		
<u>Total Spring</u>																			
1967	141.7	130.8	203	26.6		2.35							1,496.8	1,457.3	210	305.3	1.86		
1968	117.6	115.5	221	25.5		3.10							1,408.3	1,376.1	214	294.0	2.23		
1969	125.3	121.0	223	27.0		2.64							1,455.6	1,413.4	221	311.9	2.23		
1970	111.5	110.7	233	25.8		3.28							1,448.6	1,420.0	229	325.6	2.20		
1971	111.9	107.1	220	23.6		N.A.							1,414.2	1,380.3	229	316.1	N.A.		

* 1971 preliminary. N.A. - Not available.

Table 9.--Potatoes: Production and per capita consumption, 1956-71

Year	Production	Per capita consumption						
		Total fresh and processed	Fresh	Total	Canned	Frozen	Processed 1/ Chips and shoestrings	Dehydrated
	Million cwt.							
1956	245.8	102.7	88.7	14.0	0.5	2.9	8.9	1.7
1957	242.5	109.3	94.2	15.1	.5	2.9	9.6	2.1
1958	266.9	104.7	87.7	17.0	.6	3.5	10.1	2.8
1959	245.3	106.7	86.4	20.3	.5	4.9	11.0	3.9
1960	257.1	108.4	84.7	23.7	.5	6.6	11.6	5.0
1961	293.2	109.2	84.5	24.7	.5	6.8	12.3	5.1
1962	264.8	107.2	79.5	27.7	.4	9.4	13.1	4.8
1963	271.2	111.2	80.8	30.4	.4	11.0	13.9	5.1
1964	241.1	110.8	75.5	35.3	.4	14.6	14.8	5.5
1965	291.2	107.5	69.0	38.5	.5	14.2	15.7	8.1
1966	306.9	113.3	68.5	44.8	.6	17.3	16.6	10.3
1967	305.3	111.1	65.0	46.1	.5	18.9	16.8	9.9
1968	294.0	115.8	66.1	49.7	.6	21.4	17.1	10.6
1969	311.9	118.2	63.4	54.8	.6	24.5	17.6	12.1
1970	325.6	118.4	59.4	59.0	.7	27.8	17.7	12.8
1971 2/	316.1	120.9	58.7	62.2	.7	31.0	17.7	12.8

1/ Fresh-weight basis.

2/ Preliminary.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 10.--Potatoes, United States: Utilization of 1956-70 crops

Utilization item	Crop year											
	: 1956	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960	: 1961	: 1962	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967 : 1968 : 1969 : 1970
	Thousand cwt.											
Fresh food:												
Tablestock	146,048	148,408	148,868	148,497	149,002	153,594	149,710	146,981	129,513	139,542	133,856	131,184 124,537 126,994 129,242
On-farm	9,312	8,176	7,279	5,913	5,310	4,773	3,955	3,400	2,776	2,597	2,378	2,289 2,114 1,967 1,815
Subtotal	155,360	156,584	156,147	154,410	154,312	158,367	153,665	150,381	132,289	142,139	136,234	133,473 126,651 128,961 131,057
Processed food:												
Chips, etc.	14,566	17,356	17,063	20,085	21,018	22,642	24,086	26,693	28,783	31,292	32,729	32,406 34,035 35,459 35,861
Dehydration	3,223	3,776	5,917	7,656	10,104	8,518	9,280	9,909	10,801	20,166	19,811	19,084 22,761 25,483 26,053
Frozen	4,675	4,827	8,263	9,918	15,042	18,138	18,400	22,425	23,654	37,302	39,631	39,609 44,562 51,553 61,859
Canned	2,283	2,606	2,864	2,447	2,809	2,775	2,926	3,240	3,201	3,348	3,386	3,358 4,041 3,816 4,237
Subtotal	24,747	28,565	34,107	40,106	48,973	52,073	54,692	62,267	66,439	92,108	95,557	94,457 105,399 116,311 128,010
(1) Total food	180,107	185,149	190,254	194,516	203,285	210,440	208,357	212,648	198,728	234,247	231,791	227,930 232,050 245,272 259,067
(2) Starch, flour	18,336	12,691	18,387	7,718	10,177	20,493	11,285	11,737	2,990	8,081	11,001	12,049 7,752 8,801 8,564
(3) Feed sales	7,675	8,950	18,918	6,607	5,348	20,340	7,913	10,103	5,587	5,797	8,440	16,800 8,877 9,620 8,301
Feed on farms	4,148	2,718	3,916	3,104	2,940	4,192	3,340	3,087	1,871	2,179	2,930	2,781 2,068 1,495 1,339
Total	11,823	11,668	22,834	9,711	8,288	24,532	11,253	13,190	7,458	7,976	11,370	19,581 10,945 11,115 9,640
(4) Seed sales	13,435	13,641	13,079	13,583	14,823	13,823	14,333	14,159	14,203	16,922	16,173	15,846 17,407 17,506 17,355
Seed on farms	6,752	7,577	7,086	7,093	7,560	7,191	5,955	5,911	7,363	6,510	8,113	7,427 6,985 6,977 7,007
Total	20,187	21,218	20,165	20,676	22,383	21,014	20,288	20,070	21,566	23,432	24,286	23,273 24,392 24,483 24,362
(5) Shrinkage, and loss	15,339	11,796	15,257	12,651	12,971	16,687	13,627	13,513	10,334	17,433	28,454	22,501 18,845 22,232 23,955
(6) Production	245,792	242,522	266,897	245,272	257,104	293,166	264,810	271,158	241,076	291,169	306,902	305,334 293,984 311,903 325,588

Source: Annual reports of the Statistical Reporting Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
Sept. 8, 1971

Table 11.--Potatoes: Percentage of total food utilization accounted for by each item, 1956-70

Item	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Percent															
Fresh Food:															
Tablestock (sales)	81.1	80.2	78.3	76.3	73.3	73.0	71.9	69.1	65.2	59.6	57.8	57.6	53.7	51.8	49.9
Farm Household	5.2	4.4	3.8	3.0	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.7
Subtotal	86.3	84.6	82.1	79.4	75.9	75.3	73.8	70.7	66.6	60.7	58.8	58.6	54.6	52.6	50.6
Processed Food:															
Chips, shoestrings	8.1	9.4	9.0	10.3	10.3	10.8	11.6	12.6	14.5	13.4	14.1	14.2	14.7	14.5	13.8
Dehydrated	1.8	2.0	3.1	3.9	5.0	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.4	8.6	8.5	8.4	9.8	10.4	10.1
Frozen	2.6	2.6	4.3	5.1	7.4	8.6	8.8	10.5	11.9	15.9	17.1	17.3	19.2	21.0	23.9
Canned	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
Subtotal	13.7	15.4	17.9	20.6	24.1	24.7	26.2	29.3	33.4	39.3	41.2	41.4	45.4	47.4	49.4
Total Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 12.--Potatoes: Percentage of total crop accounted for by each outlet, 1956-70

Outlet	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Percent															
Food	73.3	76.4	71.2	79.3	79.1	71.7	78.7	78.4	82.5	80.4	75.5	74.6	79.0	78.6	79.6
Seed	8.2	8.7	7.6	8.4	8.7	7.2	7.7	7.4	8.9	8.1	7.9	7.6	8.3	7.8	7.5
Subtotal	81.5	85.1	78.8	87.7	87.8	78.9	86.4	85.8	91.4	88.5	83.4	82.2	87.3	86.4	87.1
Starch, flour	7.5	5.2	6.9	3.1	4.0	7.0	4.3	4.3	1.2	2.8	3.6	4.0	2.6	2.8	2.6
Feed	4.8	4.8	8.6	4.0	3.2	8.4	4.2	4.9	3.1	2.7	3.7	6.4	3.7	3.6	3.0
Shrinkage, loss	6.2	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.3	6.0	9.3	7.4	6.4	7.1	7.4
Subtotal	18.5	14.9	21.2	12.3	12.2	21.1	13.6	14.2	8.6	11.5	16.6	17.8	12.7	13.5	13.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0*

* Data does not tally to total due to rounding.

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Table 13.--Potatoes: Summary of 1971 guide and actual plantings

Season and State	: Percentage: : change in : : acreage : : recommended:	Actual : percentage : : change 1/ :	:	Season and State	: Percentage: : change in : : acreage : : recommended:	Actual : percentage : : change 1/ :	:
	Percent				Percent		
<u>Late Summer:</u>				<u>Fall:</u>			
New York, L.I.	- 8	+10		Maine	- 6	- 5	
New Jersey	0	- 4		New Hampshire	0	-12	
Ohio	0	- 6		Vermont	0	0	
Indiana	0	+22		Massachusetts	- 3	-10	
Illinois	0	0		Rhode Island	- 8	+ 4	
Michigan	- 2	- 4		Connecticut	0	- 4	
Wisconsin	0	0		New York, L.I.	0	- 1	
Minnesota	- 3	- 3		New York, Upstate	- 5	- 1	
Iowa	- 7	0		Pennsylvania	- 5	+ 4	
Nebraska	- 4	+ 4		8 Eastern-Fall	- 5	- 3	
Maryland	0	0					
Virginia	0	0		Ohio	-11	- 2	
West Virginia	0	-11		Indiana	- 3	+ 7	
North Carolina	- 6	0		Michigan	- 6	*	
Colorado	-12	-10		Wisconsin	- 5	- 1	
New Mexico	0	- 4		Minnesota	- 6	+ 1	
Washington	-15	-23		North Dakota	-11	+ 2	
California	0	-11		South Dakota	-15	+ 6	
Total	- 6	- 6		Nebraska	- 9	0	
				8 Central-Fall	- 8	+ 1	
				Montana	- 4	+ 3	
				Idaho-10 S.W. Co.	-15	- 3	
				Idaho-Other Co.	-11	0	
				Wyoming	- 8	0	
				Colorado	- 9	-17	
				Utah	0	- 9	
				Washington	-15	- 5	
				Oregon-Malheur Co.	-15	-14	
				Oregon-Other Co.	-14	-10	
				California	-11	- 2	
				8 Western-Fall	-12	- 3	
				Total Fall	- 9	- 2	
				Total Winter	0	- 8	
				Total Spring	- 1	*	
				Total Summer	- 4	- 6	
				Total Fall	- 9	- 2	
				U. S.	- 8	- 2	

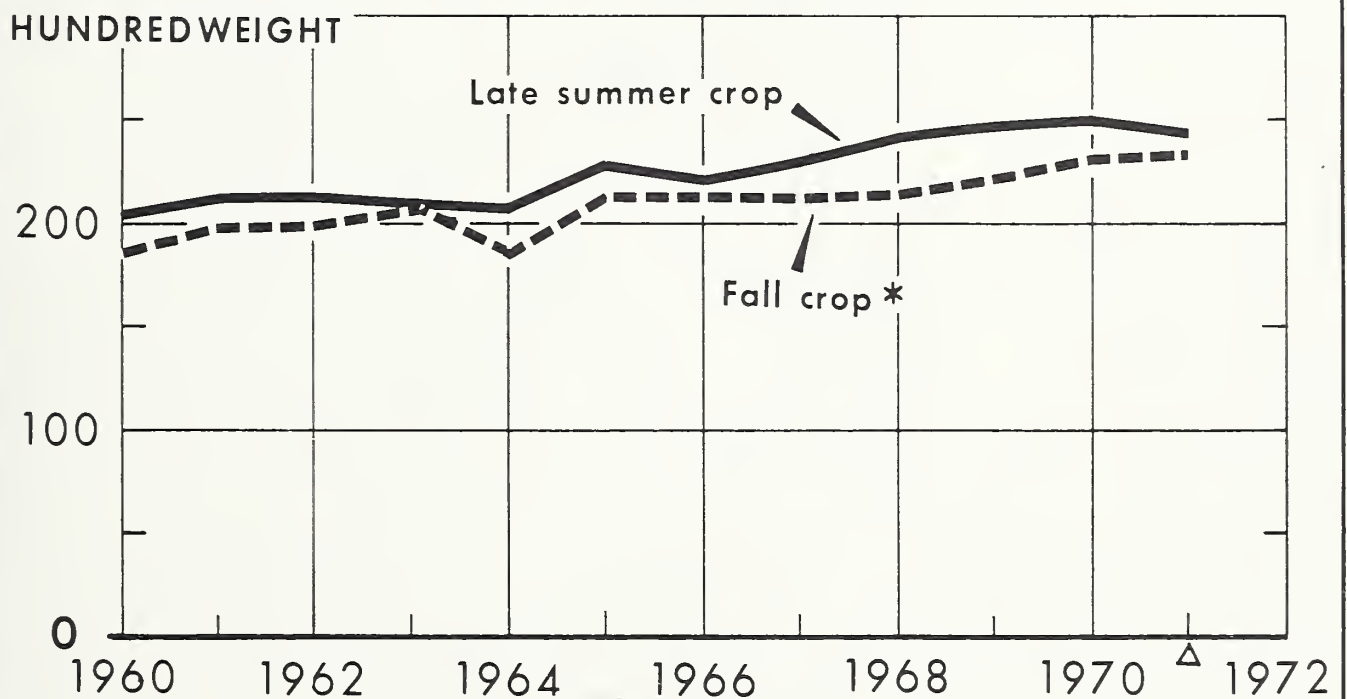
* Less than one percent change.

1/ Based on data in Crop Production, 1971 Annual Summary, Statistical Reporting Service, USDA.



1022431697

POTATOES YIELD PER ACRE



* U.S. AVERAGE YIELD APPROXIMATES THE FALL CROP YIELD.

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Figure 37

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